The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Proceedings of the Peace Convention at Washington.

Probable Good Effect of the Virginia Election.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of the Great Speech of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Colfax's Postal Bill Passed in the House.

MORE UNION SPEECHES BY SOUTHERN MEN

Nothing Done yet by the Montgomery Convention.

Passage of the Secession Ordinance by the Texas Convention.

Threatened Attack on Forts in the Indian Territory.

Seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

The Peace Convention had a session of four hours to day, during most of which time, Mr. MORehead, of North Carolina, occupied the Chair, Mr. TYLER being too unwell to remain.

Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia, desired to proceed with business, and proposed to take up the Crittenden resolutions for consideration. This met with violent opposition, as most of the Northern Commissioners seemed favorable to delay, and an animated debate followed, in which Messrs. RIVES and SEDDON, of Virginia; CHASE, of Ohio; GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, and others took part. It was finally agreed to defer action until the absent delegations should arrive, and the Convention adjourned.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the prospects of harmony in the Convention. Mr. TYLER, Judge RUFFIN and a few others still believe there is a conciliatory spirit, but most of the Southern men profess to see beneath all the fair and patriotic declarations made a radical difference in views which must soon terminate the proceedings of the Convention unfavorably.

The Virginia Commissioners apprehend that the election in their State will be misconceived and lead to difficulty. The result, they say, only proves that their constituents are anxious to preserve the Union, and will await the action of this Convention hopefully. Should they be disappointed, then, they allege, there will be but one voice in the State, and that will be for secession.

The same view is entertained and expressed by the Kentucky Commissioners.

Five of the Tennessee Commissioners arrived this afternoon, and express the opinion that, unless the Crittenden or some similar propositions are speedily agreed on, their State will be almost unanimous for separation from the Union, although she may not join the Southern Confederacy. I give all these expressions of views, of course, without indorsing them.

Senators HUNTER and MASON still declare that it is their opinion that Virginia will secede all the more certainly because of the result of the late election. Mr. GARNETT takes the same position, and expresses regret at the result of the election only because secession is more certain than before, if the Crittenden Compromise is not accepted, and he thinks Virginia's course will encourage the North to refuse concession.

The effect of the Virginia election is exactly opposite. The Republicans, whose self-respect forbade their yielding anything to those who made concession to their demands on the condition of remaining in the Union, are much more inclined to listen to what Virginia asks after having declared her own fidelity to the Government as it is. Senator CRITTENDEN's propositions will not be accepted by the North in Congress or in the Peace Convention, but there are concessions which are not compromises, and which may be granted.

The New-York delegation have telegraphed that they would be here in the morning in a body.

TEXAS AND THE UNION.

Intelligent Texans here say the refusal of the Convention of Texas to refer the secession ordinance to the people, would strengthen the hands of HOUSTON and the Union men, by making more offensive the arbitrary illegal acts of that unauthorized assemblage, chosen by less than one-third of the voters of the State. If the Secessionists attempt by force to suppress the Federal Courts there will doubtless be an armed collision between them and the Unionists, resulting, it is thought, in the call of a new Convention, and overwhelming repudiation by the people of the entire secession programme.

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP.

There is a very general feeling here that the defeat of Mr. GREELEY for the Senate will produce a good effect upon the present misunderstanding between the North and South, because it is considered a repudiation of the ultra sentiments of which he is the known champion.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

ANDREW JOHNSON concluded his great speech to-day. Its boldness was even more marked than that of his speech some weeks ago on the same subject. He showed conclusively that disunion is abolition, and exposed the flimsiness of the pretence that any evils menaced the South from which she could escape by abandoning the Union.

THE COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

Senator HEMPHILL gave notice to-day of an amendment to Senator COLLAMER's bill for the collection of the revenue, reported several days since. This amendment provides that whenever a State shall, by a Convention of its people duly called, withdraw from the Federal Union, the laws of the United States shall cease to have force or effect within the State thus seceding; and whenever the President is notified by the Executive of such State of the Ordinance of Secession, he shall refrain from a further execution of the laws within the limits thereof, and shall cease to occupy the forts or other public buildings—the mail service to be continued until a postal treaty shall have been negotiated, and in the meantime the revenue to be paid to the United States.

MAJOR HASKIN'S SURRENDER.

The reason why the War Department exonerates Major HASKIN from blame in surrendering the Baton Rouge Arsenal, as noted in my dispatch last night, is that he had only three men with whom to resist. Commodore ARMSTRONG, on the other hand, at Pensacola, had a considerable force which, it is believed, he might have transferred to Fort Pickens if he had chosen to do so.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Urgent dispatches have been received from Kansas by Senator SUMNER and Representative CONWAY, praying that the Government will aid the suffering people there. The Senate Territorial Committee has been sounded on the subject, but Judge COLLAMER thinks it inexpedient to attempt a relief appropriation in the present condition of the Treasury.

M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

The extraordinary efforts making to smuggle an extension of McCORMICK's reaper patent have induced the House to pass a bill without objection, giving the contestants ninety days' time to file rebutting testimony, and thus prevent the present Administration from acting in the case, and defeating the contemplated outrage. The bill will surely pass the Senate, if a vote can be had on it.

STEAMER TRADE ON THE PACIFIC.

BEN. HOLLADAY, Esq., of San Francisco, who recently purchased six of the steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, now running on the Pacific Coast, designs to continue the present steamer line between San Francisco, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Columbia River, Puget's Sound, &c. Also to establish a line between San Francisco and San Diego, touching at all the way ports; and another between Guaymas, Sonora and Acapulco, touching for freight and passengers at San Blas, Mazatlan, Manzanilla and other intermediate ports, and making regular connections at Acapulco with the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, running both to Panama and San Francisco.

This last-named line has long been needed, and its establishment will develope a valuable trade between Western Mexico and California. It will also be a great convenience to the people of Arizona, as their shortest and speediest communication with the Pacific Ocean is by way of Guaymas. A recently ordered and very liberal reduction of duties in imports at Guaymas when designed for Arizona, will tend to rapidly enhance the importance of Guaymas as the entrepot for a vast interior country. Regular steam communication between Guaymas and Acapulco will also be likely to bring to the American line of steamers touching at the latter point, the bulk of the silver bullion shipped from the West Coast of Mexico for foreign account, and thus incidentally benefit the Mail Steamship Company in that way as well as by giving it a freighting business in more bulky articles of commerce.

The ships purchased by Mr. HOLLADAY are the *Cortez*, *Panama*, *Sierra Nevada*, *Columbia*, *Republic* and *Fremont*. The price agreed upon is $250,000, of which $25,000 is to be paid upon the delivery of the vessels $25,000 more in six months, and the balance in quarterly payments having thirty months to run. The trade is an advantageous one on both sides—good for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, because it will get a new trade quite equal to the net profits heretofore derived from running their line on the northern coast; and good for Mr. HOLLADAY, whose capital, enterprise and personal attention to the opening of this new business will insure him a great success. His partner in the transaction is Mr. E. FLINT, formerly Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and its agent at San Francisco for several years. He has gone out to California to receive a transfer of the vessels.

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS.

It is stated that the Grand Jury have got hold of a correspondence between GODARD BAILEY and Gov. FLOYD, in relation to the abstracted Trust Fond Bonds, which disposes quite clearly of the late Secretary's pretence of having had no communication with BAILEY in regard to that subject. Mr. FLOYD, with the Grand Jury on one hand, and the searching investigation of the Morris Committee on the other, seems likely to get a scorching one or the other side. By the way, although the law of 1857 relieves witnesses before investigation Committees of Congress from prosecution upon any facts in relation to which they may testify, it does not relieve them from any of the penalties of perjury, if they should be detected in that crime.

THE CASE OF MR. RUSSELL.

A joint resolution has been referred to the Morris investigating Committee, providing a commission to examine and settle all accounts between the Government and WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, and to withhold all moneys found due him until the abstracted bonds hypothecated for his benefit shall have been restored. With proper limitations and restrictions there can be no reasonable objection to such a measure. Certainly when the power of a great Government is weighing heavily upon a citizen, arbitrarily withholding all moneys due him on contracts, the least it can do is to settle with him promptly, reserving the means of indemnifying itself at the same time for any losses it may have sustained.

THE INAUGURATION UNION BALL.

The gentlemen who have undertaken to get up a grand Union Inauguration Ball on the 4th of March, have progressed finely thus far in their work, and it promises to be a complete success. A plan has been prepared for the temporary building to be erected for the purpose on the occasion, on Judiciary-square, and the design is an admirable one, as it will afford ample accommodation for a large number of people. The site chosen is one just in front of the barracks, recently erected near the City Hall for use by one of the artillery companies recently stationed here by order of Gen. SCOTT. The expense of the ball is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Books for subscription will soon be opened in the principal cities, North, South, East and West.

Letters received here by an Illinois member indicate that Mr. LINCOLN will probably leave Springfield between the 10th and 15th February, and reach here about the 20th, *via* New-York. He will not go to Boston.

COTTON IN NICARAGUA.

Major JOHN P. HEISS, formerly of Tennessee, and more recently of this city, has returned to Nicaragua to settle there permanently. So satisfied is he with the cotton-raising experiments made upon the high and healthy interior lands of that region, that it was his purpose immediately to put a hundred acres under cultivation for that staple. There is no longer any doubt that large districts of Central America are well adapted to the culture of cotton by white labor, as the table lands, away from the coasts and river bottoms, are as healthy and salubrious as they are rich and fertile.

THE DEPARTMENTS NEED PURGING.

Secessionists are still numerous in the various Executive Departments here. The work of purifying that branch of the Government was begun some time ago, but as suddenly ceased. This evil ought to be abated. Good men and true in abundance can be found to fill all the places in lieu of men whose influence is constantly directed to the work of encouraging disunion, countenancing treason, and tending to make it respectable.

AN ABUSE WHICH NEEDS REFORMING.

There are a number of sinecures in the Departments which should be abolished. Some time ago I referred to the case of a man named QUIN, who nominally holds a clerkship in the Treasury Department, and draws the pay, while he not only performs no duty, but is absent attending medical lectures at Philadelphia. This story is constantly repeated, but probably has not come to the ears of Mr. DIX yet.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The lack of regular army forces is causing frequent expressions of regret that the call made by the President two years ago for three additional regiments had not been favorably responded to by Congress. It may be doubted, however, whether in the hands of Mr. FLOYD, as Secretary of War, they would not have been specially organized with a view to secession purposes.

THE GREAT GAINES SUIT.

The great and long-pending suit of Mrs. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, which was to have been argued before the Supreme Court yesterday, was postponed for a few days, in consequence of an unfortunate accident to Mr. JANIN, of New-Orleans, one of the opposing counsel, which renders him temporarily unable to appear in the case.

An official report from the West says that the recent difficulty with the Brule Sioux arose from the liquor traffic in that region.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The President's course, in relation to the proposition of Col. HAYNE, is similar to that towards the former Commissioners of South Carolina, namely, that he has no authority to treat for the sale or make any disposition whatever of the forts or other public property in that State; that it is his duty to defend the forts to the best of his ability, and that the consequences of doing so must fall on those who attack them. Col. HAYNE will now return to South Carolina.

In the Peace Convention, to-day, a resolution was introduced proposing to conduct the proceedings with open doors. This was earnestly discussed, and the result was a restriction upon the Commissioners from communicating their doings to outside parties—an act scarcely necessary, considering that but little curiosity is manifested concerning their movements. The Commissioners are socially harmonious, but as yet they have discussed no measure looking to political results.

A number of the Republican members of the State Legislature of New-Jersey, and others belonging to the same Party, are here, urging their Representatives not to agree to any compromise which will compound their principles.

The steamer *Michigan*, at Lake Erie, will be put in commission on the 1st of March.

The artillery company which recently left the arsenal at Augusta has been telegraphed to come to Washington.

All Government telegraphic communication with New-Orleans is cut off; the Secretary of the Treasury, however, is taking action in regard to the late obstruction of the revenue laws by the Collector of that city.

It is ascertained from an authentic source, that the laws will be enforced to the greatest extent practicable and on a Union basis.

The President has recognized Don VINYAL as Spanish Consul to reside at Charleston.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RESULT OF THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—ITS EFFECT—THE SOUTHERN REACTION COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5 1861.

The glorious news which is pouring in upon us from the Old Dominion is the theme of universal gratulation among patriotic men, while the sympathisers with secession are as blue as indigo. The victory of the Union Party was as unexpected as it would seem to be overwhelming. The most intelligent and well informed friends of the Union had no hope of such a result; and so late as yesterday, while the battle was raging, and while victory was perching upon the national standards, they utterly despaired of the Republic, and made the melancholy confession that all was lost. They believed that secession would carry the day by a majority as great as that which has been rendered against the pestilent heresy, and the joyous surprise with which the meagre returns in the newspapers this morning was devoured, was mingled with apprehension that it was delusive.

There can be no doubt that the surprise was as great to the defeated party as to the victorious, and their feelings of chagrin and mortification may be more easily imagined than described. Senator MASON had expressed the most unbounded confidence that the result would be overwhelmingly in favor of secession. His expectations were high; his bearing was haughty; and he would have spouted contemptuously the supposition that Virginia could be induced to vote for the Union. He made a mistake which we all made, and we therefore have no reason to reproach his judgment in the premises, however much we may commiserate his sad disappointment in the overthrow of his cherished plans of treason.

The secret of the universal mistake which has been made as to the real sentiment of Virginia is susceptible of an easy explanation. The Secessionists are all politicians—all noisy, windy, blustering demagogues, who had committed themselves to the declaration that, in a certain contingency, which has happened, viz., the election of a Republican President, they would go out of the Union. They had made so many threats to this effect that, for very shame, they felt bound to keep their words, and by dint of perseverance they succeeded in making the impression, at home and abroad, that the people were with them. But the result shows that the love of the Union is the normal condition of the public mind of Virginia, and that the utmost efforts of the politicians have not been able to rouse them from it. SAM HOUSTON said, in 1854, that if two slaveholders got into Kansas, they would keep up such a h—l of a howling you would suppose they were a hundred. So it has been with the Secessionists.

The result of this Virginia election will go far to illustrate the mode in which secession has been carried further South. A storm of excitement has been raised, which would listen to no appeal of reason, and whose authors threatened with death or confiscation all who opposed it. It was wisely assumed, in the beginning, by the leaders of the movement in the States which have actually passed ordinances of secession, that no appeal should be taken to the people. They, like Herod, feared the people, and they determined that the whole treasonable plot should be consummated before there was time for reflection upon the consequences. They relied upon terror to carry them safely over the heads of the people, and to enable them to establish what form of government would be most agreeable.

The effect of the Virginia election will be decisive in destroying the traitorous conspiracy in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Maryland. There was abundant evidence that a powerful reaction had taken place in each of them before this Waterloo defeat of treason in the Old Dominion came to the aid of the patriotic cause; and now there is every reason to believe that in the States named, which have yet to dispose of the question, the majority for the Union will be so overwhelming as to crush the last sign of vitality in the monster. This result would become a certainty if the Republicans pursue a policy of conciliation and kindness to the friends of Union in the South. They can now afford to be magnanimous, since the loyalty of the Border and Middle Slave States is no longer doubtful or contingent. Let the Union cause be strengthened, and its friends will utterly extinguish treason, so that no traitor will ever again raise his voice in Congress, except those who still have terms to serve out, and even they will be constrained to keep step to the music of the Union. Is not this a desirable object? I envy not the man his heart who could be indifferent to such a consummation.

Backbone is an admirable thing in a politician, but, as has been happily remarked by the *Republican*, of this city, a back-bone should not be wanting in a certain degree of flexibility. A back-bone of iron or of granite, without joint or marrow, certainly has no existence in nature; and the neck, which is but the projection of the spinal column, is generally supposed to be in an abnormal condition, when it will not allow the head to turn to the right or to the left.

The Southern reaction will not stop with the Border and Middle Slave States. It will penetrate into Georgia and Alabama first, and at no distant day into the other States, which have passed secession ordinances. We shall soon hear that the people of these States are demanding a submission of the question of secession to the popular vote; and, when the tide once sets the other way, woe to the traitors who have precipitated them into rebellion and civil war! If they escape the gallows, they will be happy to hide themselves in perpetual obscurity from an indignant and outraged country. New Representatives will be sent to Congress, who will bring with them no taint of treason, or odor of the arrogant oligarchy which has ruled the South for the greater part of thirty years past. The new representatives will be patriotic, fair, candid men, such as Etheridge, Nelson, Stokes, Gilmer, Clemens, Millson, and others who are now pleading for the Union. It will be a great deliverance to be relieved from the presence of the Keitts, and Pryors, and Masons, and Benjamins, and Slidells, and Clingmans—and that forever! Think of it, ye rigid, stiff-backed Republicans, and ask yourselves, as lovers of ease and haters of nuisances, if you cannot make some little sacrifice—I will not say of principle, but of pride—for the sake of a consummation so devoutly to be wished? The adoption of the policy suggested by Messrs. SEWARD and ADAMS would consign the whole tribe of fire-eaters to graves which know no resurrection.

It is currently reported about the hotels that a "Crowners 'quest" is to be held upon the body of the late JOE LANE, of Oregon, who was flayed alive today in the presence of the Senate, by ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. The investigation will, of course, be a mere legal formality, as no one of the hundreds present can for a moment doubt the cause of the demise. Those who have witnessed the slaughter of a sheep, can appreciate the commiseration which was felt on all sides for the almost uncomplaining victim. The plausible BENJAMIN, whose plaintive farewell, like the last notes of the dying swan, still echoed through the chamber, also came in for a stroke from the trenchant weapon of the intrepid friend of Union. But I will not spoil, by attempting to describe the rich scene, and refer your readers to the phonographic reports. OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—THE QUESTION TO GO TO THE PEOPLE.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Texas State Convention passed, on the 1st inst., an Ordinance of Secession, by Yeas 166, Nays 7.

The Governor, the members of the Legislature, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Commissioners from the Southern States, were present at the time.

The Ordinance of Secession is to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and if it is adopted it is go into effect on the 2d of March.

Gov. HOUSTON has recognized the action of the Convention. He says that the people have declared their attachment to the South and a desire to join the Southern Confederacy. He thinks that if such a Confederacy is not formed, Texas will form a Republic for herself.

The news of the secession of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana created much excitement in Northern Texas.

THREATENED ATTACK ON FORTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LITTLE ROCK, ARK., ARSENAL.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Advices received to-day by the editor of the *Thirty-fifth Parallel*, state that the Texans have threatened to take possession of Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory. It is thought that the force at each of these stations is sufficient to protect them.

The conductor of the overland mail from Little Rock, Ark., reports that the arsenal there was taken possession of by the State troops on Saturday evening last.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The President elect and suite will leave Springfield at 9 A. M. on the 13th inst. But few stoppages will be made on the way, and Indianapolis reached at 4 P. M., Cincinnati will be made on the following afternoon. No further appointments are as yet made.

The Presidential party will consist of fifteen persons. A number of outsiders are impatiently exerting themselves to get invitations to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to Washington, but all will be excluded, with the exception of the reporters of the Press.

The English Consul at Chicago has paid a visit to Mr. LINCOLN.

FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Iowa, is in town. His name is familiary mentioned in connection with the Postmaster-Generalship.

The report of the election of a majority of Union men to the Virginia Convention was read with much gratification by Mr. LINCOLN.

The *soirée* at the private residence of the President elect this evening is a brilliant affair. Seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, composing the political elite of this State, and the beauty and fashion of this vicinity, are present. Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are in their happiest mood, and do the honors with much dignity and affability.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In Northampton County, FISHER (Southern Rights) is elected a delegate to the State Convention by a large majority.

In the District of Warwick, Elizabeth City and Williamsburgh, MALLORY (Union) is elected.

In Accomac, CURTIS (Union) is elected.

In the Isle of Wight, WHITFIELD (Southern Rights) is elected.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Conservatives have been elected in Washington County. King and Queen, Gloucester and Botetourt elect Secessionists. Gov. WISE's election is deemed certain.

SALUTE FOR VIRGINIA.

The Union General Committee yesterday caused to be fired one hundred guns from the Battery in honor of the noble stand taken by the "Old Dominion" in favor of the Union, as indicated by the recent elections in that State. The firing drew a large crowd who were in great suspense as to the nature and meaning of the demonstration. On being informed, they offered to take up a collection on the spot to defray the expense of firing a hundred more. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the most hopeful sentiments were uttered.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Military bill passed the House to-day. It arms the three thousand volunteers, and thoroughly reorganizes the military.

Stronger hopes of a settlement of the Federal difficulties are entertained. Conservative men are more confident, but everybody is for a full and final settlement, or separation.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city this morning, and organized by the choice of WM. B. BURSILL as President.

The morning was occupied in the appointment of the usual committees.

Hon. J. C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport, is prominently named as the candidate for Governor.

The Convention is a full one.

It is supposed that the majority of the Committee of Twenty-one on resolutions, are Douglas men.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport for Governor, he having 371 votes, and R. J. INGERSOLL 133; scattering 98. A. G. HAZARD, of Enfield, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; the remainder of the ticket the same as last year.

Mr. LOOMIS was introduced to the Convention, and made a speech, accepting his nomination, and dwelling upon the importance of preserving the Union, but without discussing the matters in issue.

The resolutions contend that the Union is a Confederation of sovereign and independent States; that any trenching on their equality is a violation of the Constitution; that the present condition of the country is owing to the sectional spirit of a great Northern party denying the equality of rights; that the doctrine of coercion instead of conciliation is pernicious and should be resisted as leading to civil war and destruction of the moral and commercial interests of the people, and will destroy the Union and prevent its reconstruction; that the Crittenden compromise, or something like it, will harmonize opinions; that our Senators and Representatives have failed to meet the requirements of their position; that the Personal Liberty bills should be repealed, and the ticket nominated scould be elected.

FROM FORT SUMTER.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SENT AWAY. THEIR ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT ON BOARD THE MARION—CONDITION OF THE GARRISON.

The sending away of the families of the officers and men at Fort Sumter, in anticipation of a possible attack, was announced by telegraph several days since. Yesterday the steamer *Marion* arrived from Charleston, having among her passengers these persons, fifty-six in all, twenty-five of them being children.

They were embarked by order of Maj. ANDERSON, for the double purpose of relieving the garrison and placing them out of danger in case an attack should be made. They all appeared in good health, and gave no indications of having suffered by their six weeks' residence at the fort. They were all respectably and comfortably clad, and appear to have been well prepared for coming from a comparatively mild to a cold climate in mid Winter. With few exceptions they appeared in good spirits, and some of them even in cheerful humor, and were not at all inclined to put a bad face upon affairs in Sumter. The more intelligent and thoughtful among them, however, appeared anxious and care-worn. They had taken leave of their husbands with heavy hearts, and might never see them again. The sight of so many women, many of them intelligent and lady-like, with little families of helpless children clinging to them for support and protection, was calculated to excite deep commiseration.

As soon as their arrival could be made known at the Quartermaster's Department in State street, a steam-tug was chartered to convey them all to Fort Hamilton, where arrangements have been made for their reception. A portion of them evinced some shyness about giving information concerning the state of the garrison they had left, evidently fearful that it might, in some way, operate to the prejudice of Major ANDERSON and his command; but a somewhat prolonged interview with them, by our reporter, enabled him to gather particulars which they generally admitted to be correct.

THE FORCE IN THE FORT.

There had been no reinforcement of Major ANDERSON up to the time of their leaving, on Friday last. Seventy-nine persons, including the officers and band, and exclusive of a working corps of some twenty men, under Capt. FOSTER, constitute the whole garrison—a force generally felt to be insufficient for a rigorous or prolonged defence of the place. "It is a shame," said one of the most intelligent of the party, "that they should be left there to be destroyed; if the Government cannot send them help, they ought to let them come away." When Lieut. TALBOT returned from Washington, the command were assembled, and the decision of the President communicated to them. The expressions of confidence reposed in them by the authorities at Washington gave them new heart, and every man declared he would fight to the last, and die rather than surrender.

A great many guns have been mounted on the second and third tiers, and they are now in as good condition to defend the fort as they will ever be, excepting that they are short-handed. A light is kept burning throughout the night in each of the casemates, and everything ready for instant action. There is no lack of ammunition, and any quantity of grenades of a destructive character have been prepared for use at close quarters. There have been no desertions; no disaffection exists, and the entire command entertain the highest respect and even admiration for Major ANDERSON, with whom they are ready to stand or fall in their country's defence.

PROVISIONS.

For the first time during their stay at the fort, they received a quantity of fresh beef on Thursday last; but they could not tell where it came from, or whether arrangements had been made to obtain a continued supply. [This was probably the fresh meat sent over by Major CLINCH, referred to in the correspondence of the TIMES.] The rations have consisted of salt provisions, with beans and a moderate quantity of vegetables. The flour is reduced to a twenty days' supply, and hard bread is dispensed twice a week to eke it out. Of sugar and coffee, a half barrel of each is believed to be all there is left. The oil is also getting low, and the greatest economy is practiced in the use of these latter articles. There is a good supply of pork and beef, which must constitute the main reliance of the garrison, unless they are soon supplied.

They could procure nothing at Charleston—not even a pair of shoes for a child. They were taken from the fort in "Capt. THOMPSON's old schooner" directly to the *Marion*, but they did not leave Charleston until Sunday, on account of the weather. Meantime they were visited by many of the chivalrous Carolinians, who did their best to alarm the fears of these poor women and children by assurances that they would soon attack the fort—that their floating batteries were nearly ready, and that the fort would certainly be taken within a few days. Some of them asserted that Wednesday had been determined on as the day for the attack.

As the *Marion* passed Fort Sumter on her way out the whole garrison assembled on the ramparts, and gave them three parting cheers, which were tearfully responded to by the departing women and children. Great anxiety was evinced by them to know the course events were likely to take, and the most earnest wishes were expressed that affairs might be peaceably settled, and without bloodshed. The *Marion* came out through the Swash channel.

The following is a complete list of the passengers from Fort Sumter:

Mrs. S. A Cox and child, C. W. Hersey, Felix Rafferty, Robert Jackson, George Leighton, George Stenhouse, Samuel N. Holmes, H. H. Safford, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Whitesfield, Mrs. Hanmer and two children, Miss Smythe, G. Patterson, John Hasberon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Neilen and three children, Mrs. Burns, Miss Burns, Mrs. Galway and two children, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Ronihan and two children, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. McDonnell and two children, Mrs. Carroll and three children, Mrs. McMann and three children, Mrs. Rice and one child, Mrs. Murphy and one child, Mrs. Davis and one child, Mrs. Strand and one child, Mrs. Shearerer and one child, Samuel Simon, and six in the steerage. Total, 62.

COLLECTING DEBTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A large commercial house in this City some time since sent to their agent, a lawyer in South Carolina, notes of business firms in his vicinity amounting to $1,800, which were about to mature, to be collected. They received no intelligence from the legal gentleman aforesaid until a few days ago, when the notes were all returned, having been kept by him until they were sixty days over due. Accompanying the notes was a letter from the agent stating that he considered himself an *honest* man, but he would not collect debts against the citizens of South Carolina in favor of Northern creditors. In reply the house here wrote back that they must respectfully demur to his claim to be an "honest man;" that in this latitude a man who practiced such a trick as the one he had been guilty of would not be recognized as either honest or honorable, whatever notions to the contrary might prevail in Carolina. In conclusion, they notified him that as he had rendered himself personally liable for the entire amount of the notes, if he ever came this way they would accommodate him with rooms in Eldridge street Jail until he paid what had thus been swindled out of confiding creditors in New-York.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY BILL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the House, to-day, the original bill in relation to the volunteer militia, providing that the companies as now organized shall be retained, and specifying the numbers of the companies, battalions, etc., was amended by making such companies liable, on the requisition of the President, to be marched without the State. It was then ordered to be engrossed.

NO FORCED LOANS IN CHARLESTON.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

In regard to the forced loans, I can assure you that the reports are gross fabrications. Mr. JONES, of the firm of RUSSELL & JONES, has this moment been in the store, and when I read him the portion of your letter stating that they had paid $3 000 on their stock, he laughed heartily and said that it was the first time he had ever heard anything about a forced loan; so you see that the people themselves do not know anything about it. When you first wrote about it, I thought you were jesting. Thank God, our Government has not yet been reduced so low that it is necessary to force her people to give money for its support. Many of our people throughout the State have given large sums towards defending the State, and have expressed their willingness to give more.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Commissioners from North Carolina presented their credentials and were tendered seats in the Congress during the open sessions.

The Committee appointed yesterday in secret session, stated through their Chairman, Mr MEMMINGER, that they would probably report to-morrow (Thursday,) a plan for the Provisional Government.

The Commissioners from Virginia are now in the city.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the Louisiana State Convention, to-day, a resolution to appoint Commissioners to all the Slave-holding States not yet seceded, to invite them to join the Southern Confederacy, was laid on the table by a vote of 58 to 47.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

For the first time in a dozen years it may be said that all the sea-going vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are almost ready for service. Still the force of workmen employed is far below the average, and the disbursements, which would amount to about $35,000 monthly, if regularly paid, are lower than they have been for a considerable period. We append a list of the vessels now in the bay, with a brief statement of their condition.

The steam frigate *Wabash*, 12 guns, 3,200 tons burthen, calculated to carry 400 men, is at the wharf, having been some two months on hand. She is in good condition and awaits her machinery, in which considerable alterations had to be made. If hurried, four weeks would suffice to make her fit for commission. The *Wabash* was last flag-ship of the Mediterranean.

The steam frigate *Roanoke*, same class and armament with the *Wabash*, is in the dry-dock, having unsound timbers replaced. Over $90,000 will be expended in refitting her. She is now pretty far advanced towards completion, and could probably be equipped in a month. The *Roanoke* last served as home flag-ship and brought here the Japanese.

The corvette *Savannah*, which recently returned from the Home Squadron, of which she had the flag temporarily, has been stripped, dismasted and pushed into a corner of the bay, with a gun on board for self-defence. She was lately surveyed and could be put in commission properly in five weeks. The *Savannah* is 1,726 tons burden, carries 24 guns, and was a first class frigate until 1858.

The *Brandywine* frigate, rated to carry 50 guns and 500 men, is rotting fast—LAFAYETTE's old ship deserves a better fate. There are sound materials enough in her to make her a useful, sea worthy vessel. There is neither anything being done to her nor likely to be.

The brig *Perry*, late of the Paraguay expedition, has just been put in the naval "ready state;" that is, she is in a condition to be prepared for sea without docking. She is rated 280 tons burden, and carries five guns. Her sailing qualities are bad, but she is sound and a good "back craft." It is understood that she will be commissioned this month.

The frigate *Potomac*, 50 guns and 500 men, although "sound as a bell" has been left idle for years. She was painted, covered and placed in the stream eight months ago. Her rate is 1,726 tons, she could be got ready for sea in a few weeks.

The *North Carolina*, receiving ship, is still in her old berth, and has about 300 blue jackets and a good troop of marines on board, who expect to be drafted for service ere long. There are, besides, several revenue cutters and the storeship *Supply* in the stream, but they are not men-of-war.

The marine barracks are garrisoned by nearly one hundred men, independently of those who have arrived from Pensacola. They are, as stated recently, commanded by Capts. BROOKE, DOUGHTY, REID and Lieut. HOLMES. They expect to be transferred to their new quarters, on Flushing-avenue, next month.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Gen. SCOTT sent a telegraphic dispatch yesterday to Fort Columbus, ordering a detachment of 30 men to Fort Delaware, and directing them to leave forthwith. The dispatch was received at 4½ P. M., and at 6 P. M. the detachment was on board of the Philadelphia train, in charge of Lieut. WOOD, each man armed with his rifle and 25 rounds of ball cartridge.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from importing merchants and others of the City of New-York against abolishing the warehousing system.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) reported the Deficiency bill with the House amendments, recommending the Senate to insist on their amendments, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented six petitions from the citizens of Philadelphia asking Congress to stand by the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. One of Mr. BIGLER's petitions was from a fire company in Lancaster, Penn., organized before the adoption of the Constitution, printed on a large American flag.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition, numerously signed, in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions in favor of the Constitution and enforcement of the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the citizens of Maine praying for something to be done to save the Union.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to organize the government of the Territory of Colorado passed.

A long discussion ensued upon this, and the motion was disagreed to.

The President's Message was taken up, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) resumed his remarks. He said yesterday that he was referring to the speech of the Senator from Oregon, (LANE.) He had no wish to do that Senator, or any other, injustice, but in the speech of the Senator from Oregon he seemed to give a direct contradiction to the defence that he (JOHNSON) made during the Presidential election, against the charge that he (LANE) was a Disunionist.

A message was received from the House, asking a conference on the amendment to the Loan bill, and a Committee was appointed.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed by saying that the Senator assumed that South Carolina could obtain her rights out of the Union, which she could not get in it but what did South Carolina ever ask for, in the Union, that she did not get? He proceeded to argue that South Carolina could get no rights by going out of the Union; on the contrary she lost all her rights, and got anarchy, taxation and trouble. The Constitution has not infringed upon the rights of South Carolina, but the cause of the apparent breaking up of the Union is, bad men North and bad men South, both of whom wish to destroy the Union to gratify their unhallowed ambition. Bad men from either section, in both branches of Congress, criminate and recriminate until they become angry, but they will not fight with each other, but agree together to fight against the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE FORT SUMTER—THEIR APPEARANCE ON LANDING—WHAT THEY THINK—THE ATTACK—GOV. PICKENS AN OLD FOGY—GOV. AIKEN AND HIS MUNIFICENT PRESENT—UNION NOW AN IMPOSSIBILITY—HOMESPUN AMONG THE WOMEN.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 1, 1861.

A most ominous and suggestive departure took place this morning. A 9½ o'clock a small yawl, manned by five men, with the celebrated Capt. ADKINS, of the now famous *Marion*, as commander, left the steamer's pier for Fort Sumter, bearing a flag of truce. I had heard that the *Marion* would positively take these women and children, (as I before mentioned,) so I stationed a lookout, who at 4½ o'clock brought me the intelligence that a small craft had just left the Fort's wharf, filled with people. I hurried down, and had the pleasure of seeing them come ashore. Truly it was a sight to move the nerves of the most stolid, yet so strongly do the Charlestonians hate the flag that has protected them, that their passions ruled their curiosity, and not more than fifty persons saw a sight which in New-York would have drawn a dense crowd.

I counted twenty-two women and some thirty children. Among the latter there were little beauties of ten and twelve, with strong Milesian or Teutonic features, and from that age away down to little babes who have just seen the light under cover of terrible columbiads, mortars, &c. The women ranged from 16 to 60, mostly hard featured and ordinary in appearance, the common run of soldiers' wives, although there were a few exceptions. Their bravery, however, made amends for their plain faces. Every one whom I conversed with seemed proud of having their husbands at Sumter, and many said they would have staid unto the bitter end if need be, but the orders were positive, and to-night none but stern, determined men sleep within those now-famed walls. Two women stay in Charleston; one of these is only 17, and has been married three months. With true Irish lightness of heart, she said that MICHAEL was a brave soldier, and she hoped for the best. I had a brief conversation with one of the older women, a Corporal's wife. She seemed to worship the gallant ANDERSON, and said every man in the Fort looked up to him with feelings approaching veneration. I asked her about the *Star of the West*. Her eyes flashed with patriotic fire. "Ah, Sir," she said, "you ought to have seen our brave Commander on that eventful morning. The men were almost uncontrollable; but a word from *him* staid them. One of the officers was very anxious to fire, if but once, but Maj. ANDERSON replied that he would, at every hazard, avoid the shedding of the first drop of blood. 'If it must come, let it come from our opponents first. On their heads be the crime of bathing their hands in their own brothers' blood.'" My informant added that "the Major is the soul of honor, and he never will allow that fort to be taken—no, never!" They have been living on salt provisions and hard bread until yesterday, when ANDERSON's brother-in-law, the son of Gen. CLINCH, brought them down a bountiful supply of fresh food and various delicacies.

The Palmettoans now say that between the 5th and 10th of this month the Fort will surely be attacked. One of them gave me a graphic account yesterday of the sand forts on Morris Island, and the heavy batteries that frown from Moultrie, Morris and James' Island. He says that the James' Island battery points directly at the gate of Sumter, and the Cummins' Point one has columbiads mounted. This is distant only three-quarters of a mile from Sumter. This military gentleman acknowledges that this city can be shelled with perfect ease. Gov. PICKENS is denounced by many as being a perfect old fogy. I never heard any one speak unkindly of his wife, however. She is a perfect bundle of fascinations, and the younger officers go crazy over her. I saw her at Fort Moultrie the other afternoon, cutting an immense dash. The troops were reviewed for her especial benefit.

Of the 1,500 men on Sullivan's Island, hardly a company has a dress alike. Many stalwart fellows have hurried from their homes, bearing only their trusty rifle, while some have extemporized a costume *à la* GARIBALDI. This red blouse is very picturesque, and the bearers of it are men of great muscle, and powerful fellows in every sense.

Gov. AIKEN has recently purchased a number of Armstrong Guns in England, paying $10,000 apiece. He will shortly present them to the State. Every day I hear, from undoubted sources, of large amounts being sent to the Governor, ranging from $500 to $5,000. The South Carolinians fight for an idea; and where they think their honor is concerned, they dismiss all abstractions and fight to the death. I am perfectly convinced, from what I have seen here and in other portions of the South within three months, that the holding of any more *Union* meetings at the North is a perfect farce. Six States out of the Union, with two more going shortly, and the Border States against any literal rendering of the Constitution—*Union now is a moral as well as geographical impossibility.* Get up reconstruction meetings for the Border States—save them if you can; but the Gulf States, with South Carolina, *never will return.* It is *now too late.*

I am thoroughly a Northern man, but I speak from careful observation, and any one from the Northeast or Northwest, who will come to the extreme South and leave all preconceived ideas behind, will find that every word I utter above is true.

I attended a *slave-sale* at the "Mart" on Thursday. The men who were sold seemed perfectly indifferent as to their new owners, and had no more animation in their faces than so much mahogany. They brought less than $900 apiece, a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. from prices two years ago.

Women in this and neighboring States are beginning to sport homespun dresses. JASPER.

Affairs in Alabama.

The following is an extract from a private business letter from a gentleman of wealth, influence and respectability in Northern Alabama:

ALABAMA, Monday, Jan. 28.

You will have heard before this that this State is out of the Union, not, however, by the vote of the people, but by the act of hot-headed, corrupt hearted traitors, with the Governor at the head. If the action of the Convention had been submitted to the people, as it ought to have been, the decision would have been set aside. A majority of the people are for the Union as long as there is any hope of obtaining our rights, and if they cannot be secured to us in the Union, then for the whole South to go off in a body.

My land is in the market. If I could obtain a fair price, I would sell to morrow. The course pursued by South Carolina and the leading set in this State is ruinous, and will get worse the further it goes, unless things change. I hope they will become aware of the folly and rashness of their proceedings, and that matters may be yet so arranged as to preserve the Union in peace and quiet. It would be better for the whole, however, if South Carolina was set off by herself. If there is a Southern Confederacy, if she is in it, she will be a pest and eventually a curse to it. If the Union is to be torn to pieces, may the Lord, in his great mercy, preserve the country from war and bloodshed. Will you please subscribe for and send to me, the best conservative paper in your City; I should like to have the general news from the North. Money is more scarce and times are harder than I have ever known them. I came here shortly after the land sales. The times were hard and money scarce then, but not to compare to the present.

The hog cholera swept through this region in the Fall of 1859. All are meat-buyers and almost all corn-buyers, and no money to buy with.

The crop of corn in North Alabama is an average of a half crop. Cotton crop averaged about 450 in the seed per acre. Property is falling in value.

Major Anderson's Supplies at Charleston.

The following note is from a personal friend of Maj. ANDERSON, who has the best means of knowing the facts which he communicates:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in telegrams from Charleston that Maj. ANDERSON had free access to the markets and received from them regular daily supplies of provisions. *I state this is not true. Maj. Anderson has not the privilege of the Charleston markets, and consequently is in great want of fresh provisions.* His supply of army rations, however, is adequate. Maj. ANDERSON has no means of contradicting lying telegrams. Yours. ****

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A gentleman who has been traveling in the South furnishes the Chicago *Tribune* with the particulars of some outrages recently perpetrated in that section, of which he was personally cognizant. Among other places he visited Charleston, and while there met an old friend who had been arrested only a few days before on account of suspicions aroused against him because he was born in Rhode Island. The expenses of his trial amounted to about $300. He was himself warned to leave Charleston after he had been there but a few hours, and did so when he got ready. Thence he took a steamer for Florida and entered one of the ports in that State just as a sloop was leaving which had on board a man and his son who had been beaten nearly to death because one of them acknowledged having voted for Mr. LINCOLN. In an extended tour through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana numberless instances of a similar character came under the notice of the gentleman in question.

Sixty-three free negroes, from North Carolina, arrived at Zanesville, Ohio, on Jan 31. They were from Edgecomb County, in the Old North State, and had been ordered to leave by the whites of that section.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* notices the story that a quantity of arms purchased in that city were safely shipped to the seceding States without molestation. It says that the weapons were not made at the armory, but were purchased by a Springfield man for the Southern States from private manufacturers in Hartford or New-Haven. Mr. SALMON ADAMS, late of the United States Armory, and recently appointed Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, has acted as agent for some of the Southern States in purchasing arms in the vicinity of Springfield, and has been quite successful in getting them off to their destination. Since the New-York Police have molested this traffic, it is supposed that the fishing and oyster vessels that ply between the coast of Virginia and New-Haven have been employed for the transportation of arms. Mr. ADAMS has recently left Springfield for the South.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the New Orleans *Delta* asserts that if the officers of the Home Squadron who have expressed an intention to resign do so there will not be enough left to take charge of the vessels. Lieuts. Morgan, Rutledge, Porcher, Evans, Kennon, Jones, Murdaugh, McCann, and Mauray; Surgeons Freeman, Barclay, and Galt; Paymaster Clarke; Engineers Manning, Landen, and Landen again, and Purdy, are mentioned as among those who intend to desert their posts.

MR. GOGGIN'S POSITION.

The position of Hon. W. L. Goggin is defined in a speech delivered by him at Liberty, Va., on Jan. 28. In it he says he is for "no rash course"—"would exhaust all the means in our power for a positive good" to the country, and "would not pledge himself to any action to place Virginia beyond an honorable alliance in a Union of all the States." He also pledges himself to await the action of the Washington Commissioners.

ENERGETIC.

It is stated that Rev. Dow Bently, of South Windsor, Conn, took up in his pulpit the President's proclamation of fast on the Sabbath previous to the 4th of January, and, without reading it, threw it on the floor, rubbed his foot across it, and remarked: "If the President would go down South and kill some of the Secessionists, I would pray and fast for seven days."

Judge LEGRAND, a prominent Maryland Secessionist, paid a visit, a few days ago, to Governor HICKS, in order to induce him to call a Convention Being, however, unable to make any impression upon the mind of the old Governor, he finally tried the same game which the Secessionists have been playing successfully on Mr. BUCHANAN. He asked the Governor whether he was quite sure that, in the event he should continue to be deaf against the clamors of the advocates of a Convention, an attempt upon his life would not be made. The Governor quietly replied to the astonished Judge that, if he had forty lives to lose, he would lose them all, before he would call a Convention. The Judge then left.

The St. Louis *Democrat* relates the circumstances of the expulsion of Mr. JOSEPH POWELL, from Fayetteville, Ark. He was originally from Pittsfield, (Mass.) and went to Fayetteville two or three years since to rebuild a flour mill for Messrs. STORMAN & DIXON. A year ago he purchased a third interest in the establishment for which he paid $3,000. Recently, in the course of conversation with some of his neighbors, he declared that he could not take up arms for the South, and for this expression he was compelled to leave Fayetteville without having time to take the first step towards arranging his affairs.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AT ALBANY.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany did not come to a very happy conclusion. Mayor THACHER had declined to take measures to prevent its assemblage, and when it did meet the police, who were present in large numbers, did nothing to check the disorder which interrupted the various speakers. Hon. GERRIT SMITH was present, and the crowd displayed much anxiety to hear what he had to say, but he positively refused to avail himself of a privilege which was not accorded to others. Mayor THACHER also favored the assembly with his presence, and just before the meeting adjourned made some remarks. He thought it the right of any audience to applaud or condemn whatever sentiment they might hear expressed at a public meeting, and so long as no violence was attempted to the speaker, he did not feel authorized to interfere.

Gen. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS has offered his services and those of the men under his command to Gov. MORGAN, and has received a letter of thanks therefor from the Adjutant-General.

A SOUTH CAROLINA TARIFF.

A significant communication with significant initials,—G. M., which probably stand for G. MEMMINGER,—appears in the Charleston *Mercury*. The writer asks whether the intermeddling of Governments and thwarting the natural laws which regulate production and exchange can bring commerce to Southern cities, and after condemning the course which the North has taken in times past, as he affirms, to benefit herself at the expense of the South, says that he hopes the latter section will never pursue the policy of robbing one kind of labor to make another profitable beyond its natural gains. But a revenue must be had, for Governments earn no hing, and Mr. MEMMINGER proceeds to argue in favor of the system of direct taxation. This is so honest a way of supporting a Government that he would be willing to allow that about to be formed for the South no other dependence. For reasons which he does not give in detail, but which the people to whom the article is addressed will appreciate before the year is over, he thinks it best that the Southern Confederacy should grant a limited power of laying duties on imports, say 10 *per cent. ad valorem*,—if that be not too high, Mr. MEMMINGER adds, apologetically. To show that this would afford sufficient revenue, he produces these statistics: The Southern States now produce annually, for exportation, 4,000,000 bales of cotton, worth $200,000,000. They produce, moreover, in tobacco, hemp, naval stores, lumber, rice, &c., at least $40.000,000 more for exportation, making in all fully $240,000,000. This produce, when delivered in foreign countries, with the expenses of transportation, insurance, commissions, &c, is worth more than $260,000,000; and being paid for by foreign commodities of equal value, these, on arriving at our ports, will yield, under a duty of 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, $26,000,000 for the support of the Government of the Southern Confederacy. That this will be an ample revenue, if administered with honesty and due economy, says Mr. MEMMINGER, may be inferred from the fact that half that amount sufficed for the support of the Government of the United States under the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when the whole population in the United States was about equal to the present population of the Slaveholding States. So much for free trade with the Southern Confederacy.

DISUNION IN CANADA.

The papers in the British Provinces discuss the disunion question in its various aspects, with much spirit. The *Canadian News* thinks that the partial dissolution of the Union occurs very opportunely for those who are engaged in the settlement of a basis of federative union of the British American Colonies; they will see, at all events, the weak point in the compact of the United States, and will no doubt so frame the new Government, as that it shall not be in the power of any small minority to endanger its stability by declaring itself out of the Union, and setting up its own independence. Should the slaveholding States secede, the British Colonies would become a greater Power than any in North America, if they were united.... A member of the Canadian Legislature, writing to the Acadian *Recorder*, expresses the opinion that if the Southern States should assume control of the Mississippi, the necessity which the Northern States would be under of having free passage through the St. Lawrence would drive the Provinces into adopting a foreign policy, or ultimately acquiescing in annexation to the Northern States. The *Recorder* comments on this letter, and makes it the text for urging an immediate union of the Colonies, that they may reap the full benefits of the dissolution of the Confederacy.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The *Insurance Monitor* in its last issue states that most of the companies now exact double the ordinary premiums upon all vessels clearing for Charleston, which rate is 1½ per cent. on sailing vessels and from 1 to 1½ per cent. for steamers. No extra premium have thus far been made on ships clearing for other ports. The secession trouble is felt in the diminished amount of marine business which is transacted at this port. The marine offices are now receiving about one-third less insurance on Southern vessels than heretofore. This is owing to the great reduction in the transportation of merchandise and other freight. Cotton, instead of being shipped on vessels direct to New-York, goes to Wilmington, and thence is conveyed by railroad. The shipments, it is supposed, of this staple, have not materially lessened, as Southerners find it as necessary as ever to get rid of their cotton to raise money.

The Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, Tenn., held a meeting a few evenings ago, and adopted resolutions, condemning in the most decided terms, the course of those members who voted for the Stay Law which has just been passed.

A petition in favor of compromise, containing 3,350 signatures of voters, has been sent to Washington from New-Haven, Conn. It measured 113 feet in length.

Movements of the Politicians.

WHY MR LINCOLN HESITATES TO CALL SENATOR CAMERON TO HIS CABINET.

About a fortnight since the Central Republican Club of Philadelphia passed resolutions urging the claims of Senator CAMERON to a seat in the Cabinet, and appointed a Committee to carry them to Mr. LINCOLN. This Committee repaired to Springfield on Jan. 23, and after notifying him of their arrival were informed that Mr. LINCOLN would see them at their hotel the next morning. The interview is sketched by the Philadelphia *Mercury* as follows:

"Dr. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee, stated to Mr. LINCOLN the purport of the resolutions intrusted to the care of the Committee, and had reached the point where it was stated that Pennsylvania desired to have in the Cabinet one who had ever been true to her interests, when Mr. LINCOLN interrupted him by saying:

'Yes, I know who you allude to—Gen. CAMERON. This subject has already engaged a large share of my attention, and I have every reason to hope that your wishes will be gratified. I feel a strong desire to do something for your big State, and I am determined she shall be satisfied, if I can do it.'

"The resolutions were read to him, when he continued nearly in this language:

'Gentlemen, in the formation of my Cabinet, I shall aim as nearly as possible at perfection. Any man who may appear in such a position, must be, as far as possible, like Cæsar's wife, pure and above suspicion, of unblemished reputation, and undoubted integrity. I have already appointed Senator SEWARD and Mr. BATES, of Missouri, and they are men whose characters I think the breath of calumny cannot impeach. In regard to Gen. CAMERON, I have received assurances without limit from gentlemen whose word is entitled to credit, that he is eminently fitted for the position which his friends desire him to fill, and that his appointment would give great satisfaction to Pennsylvania. I have a great desire to appoint Gen. CAMERON, for the reason that he was formerly a Democrat, and I wish to give that element a fair representation in the distribution of the offices. Both Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BATES were formerly old line Whigs, and, for this reason, I feel a disposition to appoint Gen. CAMERON. But on the other hand, there is a strong opposite to him; not from his own State, it is true, for the opposition to him there is so slight that it is scarcely worth mentioning. The feeling against him appears to come from Ohio, and one or two of the other Western States. His opponents charge him with corruption in obtaining contracts, and contend that if he is appointed he will use the patronage of his office for his own private gain. I have no knowledge of the acts charged against him, but I intend to make an investigation of the whole matter, by allowing his opponents to submit their proof, and I shall give him an opportunity of explaining any part he may have had in the transactions alleged against him. For my own part, I can see no impropriety in his taking contracts, or making money out of them, as that is a mere matter of business. There is nothing wrong in this, unless some unfairness or dishonesty is shown, which supposition I have no doubt Gen. CAMERON will be able to disprove. I shall deal fairly with him, but I say to you, gentlemen, frankly, that if the charges against him are proven, he cannot have a seat in my Cabinet, as I will not have any man associated with me whose character is impeached. I will say further, that if he vindicates himself, I have the strongest desire to place him in the position you wish him to fill, and which you think the interests of your State demand. If, after he has been appointed, I should be deceived by subsequent transactions of a disreputable character, the *responsibility will rest upon you gentlemen of Pennsylvania who have so strongly presented his claims to my consideration.* But this is supposing a state of things which may never occur."

After continuing the conversation for some time, the Committee ventured to recommend the appointment of WILLIAM B. THOMAS to the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia and then withdrew.

Mr. Douglas on the Secession Movement.

From the Memphis Appeal.

WASHINGTON CITY Saturday, Feb. 2, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have this moment read with amazement an editorial in your paper of the 30th ultimo, in which you assume that I am favoring the immediate withdrawal of the remaining States from the Confederacy, as a peace measure to avert the horrors of a civil war, and with the view of a reconstruction on a constitutional basis.

I implore you, by all those kind relations which have so long existed between us, and which I still cherish with so much pleasure and gratitude, to do me the justice promptly to correct the unaccountable error into which you have fallen. In regard to secession, whether viewed as a governmental theory or as a matter of political expediency, I have never had but one opinion, nor uttered but one language—that of unmanifested position.

Nothing can be so fatal to the peace of the country, so destructive of the honor and of all hopes of reconstruction, as the secession of Tennessee and the Border States under existing circumstances.

You must remember that *there are Disunionists among the party leaders in the North as well as at the South*; men who, from hostility to Slavery is stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution, and who believe that the disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection and finally the utter extermination of Slavery in all the Southern States. They are bold, daring, determined men; and believing, as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of Slavery on this continent and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of Slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainment of that end, *they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by any means within their power.* For these reasons the Northern Disunionists, like the Disunionists of the South, are violently opposed to all compromises on constitutional amendments, or efforts at conciliation, whereby peace could be restored, and the Union preserved.

They are striving to break up the Union under pretence of unbounded devotion to it. They are struggling to overthrow the Constitution while professing undying attachment to it, and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They are trying to plunge the country into civil war, as the surest means of destroying the Union, upon the plan of enlisting the laws and protecting the public property. If they can defeat any kind of adjustment or compromise by which the points at issue may be satisfactorily settled, and keep up the irritation so as to induce the Border States to follow the Cotton States they will feel certain of the accomplishment of their ultimate designs.

Nothing will gratify them so much or contribute so effectually to their success, as the secession of Tennessee and the Border States. Every State that withdraws from the Union increases the relative power of Northern Abolitionists to defeat a satisfactory adjustment, and to bring on war, which, sooner or later, must end in final separation and recognition of the independence of the two contending sections. If, on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carolina and the Border States, will remain in the Union, and will unite with the conservative and Union-loving men of all parties in the North, in the adoption of such a compromise as will be alike honorable, safe and just to the people of all the States, peace and fraternal feeling will soon return, and the Cotton States come back, and the Union be rendered perpetual.

Pardon the repetition, for it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who love our country, that secession and war will be destructive, not only of the present Union, but will blast all hope of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis. I trust you will do me the justice to publish this note in your next issue. I am, very truly, your friend

S. A. DOUGLAS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 303, 345, 347, 349, 353, 355, 359, 361, 365, 371, 373, 375, 377, 385, 389, 393, 399, 403, 409, 411. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Adjourned to next Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 412, 498, 488, 144, 142, 162, 66, *Part II.*—Nos. 139, 211, 91, 391, 1163, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1200.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 224, 108, 155, 2067. *Part II.*—Nos. 225, 231, 233, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 2960, 246, 247.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Gordon Hires, for the Murder of John Tuttle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *Gordon Hires.*—Mr. Ridgeway opened the case for the defence yesterday morning. After which depositions were read, showing that the witnesses for the prosecution did not make any complaint against the captain in England, and also as to contradictory statements. The defence then proceeded to introduce their testimony. They offered in evidence, among other things, the log of the ship, which contains the following entry with reference to the death of the deceased (Tuttle.)

"John Tuttle fell out of his berth on the floor, and was found dead on the next morning, with his face in the water under the berth, his face a great deal bruised."

Testimony of Edmund P. Lane.—I was first mate of the bark *Anna*; this is the log-book; the tonnage was about 400 and odd; I had been in her over a year; first as second officer; [Captain identified.] I do not recollect the date Tuttle died, for I was very ill of chills and fever; I was in the cabin laid up, and came on deck whenever I possibly could; the anchor was carried away the day before Tuttle died; there was a heavy gale of wind; the night before Tuttle died we had a very heavy gale of wind; carried away the maintopsail; I think it was the night previous to Tuttle's being found dead; I remember that about seven o'clock the mate came and informed me that there was danger of the anchor being carried away; I took the wheel and let the man go forward to help; they went forward about half an hour till 7 bells or 3½, when the second mate came aft; he went below and turned in at 8 o'clock; it was his watch below; she was a full-podged ship, the poope extending forward of the mainmast; I think the wind was on the port quarter; she had her port tacks aboard; the poop came within a three or four feet of the mainmast; the forward house was about ten or twelve feet forward of the poop; the galley was in after part of the house, with a door in the port side, and a state-room for the steward to live in; the sail-room was on the starboard side forward; the forecastle was a room with four berths on each side to accommodate eight men; I mean where the men lived; the lower berth was about three feet from the floor; the anchor was a cathead on topgallant forecastle starboard side; you could see from the poop to the topgallant forecastle; when I came to the forward end of the poop, I saw John Tuttle in the lee scuppers; it was eight o'clock then, and the second mate was in the forecastle; Thomas Rock and another seaman were at the pumps, and the steward was in the galley door, laughing at Tuttle as he blew the water out of his mouth; it was blowing a severe gale of wind; the sea was making a clean breach over her; she was deeply loaded, and sometimes the sea went over both rails; I ordered Thomas to pick Tuttle up and take him in the forecastle; Thomas and Rock took him by his heels and put him in his bunk; I saw him out again in about half an hour afterwards; the second mate was in his berth—I suppose asleep; Tuttle came out drunk, doing nothing only amusing himself; I told the captain, and he went and gave him medicine; nearly all of the men were drunk; they stole a bottle of liquor from the second mate's room; there was liquor in the mate's room which I gave him to give the men on stormy nights to keep their courage up; I don't know that the steward was drunk; Thomas could walk; Tuttle was sick and had been previously and had not been laid up more than one, two or three days off and on; he had large sores on his legs, arms and feet, and complained of chills and fever; don't know what kind of sores; his legs and body were swelled; he was between fifty and sixty years of age; the vessel had been leaking badly from about a fortnight out of Laguara up to the time of our arrival in England; the pumps were going day and night to keep the ship afloat, after Tuttle was taken back the second time don't think he was out; the door was shut to keep him in; the Captain was on deck, day and night, a good deal of the time, the night Tuttle died, it blew more like a hurricane than an ordinary gale of wind; chairs, boards washed out; I sounded pumps on arrival in England; four men at the pumps, two or three hours, and found she had four feet of water on the port side; he did not speak or complain of anything; I spoke to him, but could get no answer; went aft and got some medicine, but could get nothing down him; I went as soon as I heard he was in the forecastle; Hires directed my attention to the man; I noticed no bruises or blood on his face; saw him two or three times during the day; had it the time to nurse him as I had to be on deck; he did not become sensible so as to speak to me during the day; last saw him about five o'clock—just before supper; it blew a perfect hurricane that night; there was at least three feet of water in the forecastle that day, and the morning Tuttle was found dead there was about seven inches of water; saw Tuttle in the bunk naked; the side of his face was bruised; he was found under the berth in the morning; Hires did not have or wear a pair of boots.

The cross examination of the Captain did not shake his direct testimony. He declared that he never treated a crew worse; that he bought clothes for them and used them well, and did not see his officers abuse them.

Dr. Thomas Kitter was called, and testified to the symptoms of scurvy, and also to the fact that exposure to salt-water would be likely to result in causing death ultimately, especially after the patient had been taking mercury for several diseases. Dr Adams further corroborated his statement.

Capt. Lewis F. Davis testified that he had been Captain of a vessel for twenty two years; knew Hires, the accused; Hires sailed with him four months, about four years since; was a very peaceable, quiet man; as good a man as he would like to have; used the men well, and was a very good second mate; there were no colored men on board.

John Edwards, of No. 122 Madison-street, keeper of a sailor boarding-house for some time; knew Hires seven or eight years; never heard of him abusing any man; had a conversation with Thomas, in which Thomas said he had no ill-feeling in regard to Lane, but would shove Hires as far as he could, and that as he swore so in England he must swear so here.

Cross-examined—Lane and Hires have boarded with me seven or eight years; I believe they are innocent of what they're charged with; first saw Thomas when I went to the Tombs to see Lane; the conversation occurred the next time I saw him; I did not want to entrap him; did not go for the purpose of entraping him.

Robert Gage, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, knew Mr. Hires about four years as a very peaceable man; never heard of any difficulty between him and his sailors; heard the conversation between the last witness and Thomas; Thomas said Lane was a pretty good man, but he would send Hires as far as he could; that Hires had not done him any harm, but that what they had said in England they would say here.

On cross-examination the witness said Hires had boarded with him before he went to sea in the *Anna*; he owed witness $16, and his advance was but $12; [laughter;] Hires could not have had any boots, as he had no money to buy them.

Wm. Taylor, book-keeper, knew Hires seven or eight years as a peaceable, quiet young man.

Cross-examined—Never seen him at sea.

John Allen, keeper of a restaurant, knew Hires seven or eight years; did not know anything bad of him.

Cross-examined—Never knew him at sea; knew him by sight as coming into his restaurant.

Henry Gulick, of Barnegat, knew the prisoner's general reputation from hearing one gentleman speak highly of him on one occasion.

Capt. Lester Darling testified to his experience as to scurvy during fifteen years; had lost three men; they were able to walk about just before they died; they would be covered with sores; two of the men dropped in their tracks while walking about the deck from the effect of the land breeze; know Hires as having a reputation for peaceableness among seafaring men.

John Thomas was recalled by Mr. Wilcoxson, and testified that on the occasion of the scene near the bowsprit, Lane said, "Don't haul the d—d nigger in—cut the rope and let him go;" that he saw Hires have on a pair of "Knuckle dusters" on one day; did not complain of the Captain in England, because he was afraid that if he went to sea again he would be killed the same as the rest had been.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Was afraid I would be killed if I sailed in the ship; went on board because I wanted to see the sick man on board; was not afraid of being caught by Hires and the Captain because there were too many around.

Roseman, the steward, was recalled by Mr. Wilcoxson, and denied that he was laughing when Tuttle was under the lee scuppers; did not think Tuttle was going to die; did not go into the forecastle that night.

Mr. Wilcoxson offered in evidence the indictments of the captain and mates, but they were excluded, the witnesses having testified that they were indicted.

Mr. Brady remarked that the Grand Jury had indicted Tuthill and Hires for killing this man on the 1st of September, when he was proven to be alive on Nov. 22 following.

The testimony was announced as closed on both sides, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.

Testimony of Judge Hilton, Gustavus A. Conover, George Law, and Samuel C Jolley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. *The United States.*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday morning. The complainants called

Judge Henry Hilton, who testified.—In September, 1858, I was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; being shown the bond, he said, I am the witness to this instrument and the Judge before whom it was taken; all the filling in is in my writing; it was filled in at my house in Twenty-eighth-street in this City; on the day after the bond was dated, Mr. Waterbury, a clerk in the Post-office, asked me if I would see Mr Fowler at my house; I told him I would, and Fowler came that evening between 7 and 8 o'clock in a carriage alone; he was shown into the library, and said he wished me to go with him then to take the acknowledgment of his bond as Postmaster; he said he had asked me, as he wished it to be private as he did not wish it to be known who would go security for him; I asked who the sureties were to be, and he said Conover and Charlick had volunteered to become his surety on his new bond on condemnation, as he had already given one; he said he had the bond with him, and he must have it acknowledged then, as he had been pressed for it from Washington when he then left together, and went, I think, to Conover's house first; the bond would seem to indicate that we went to Law's house first; Fowler, I think, had made an appointment with him for that evening; we found Conover in; I was looking round while Fowler and he were talking; I did not hear their talk; I made it a point not to hear; Conover then signed the bond and the affidavit on the back; I took the acknowledgment out and remarked that I would fill up the blanks at my house; Fowler took the bond and we left; we then went to Law's house, found him in, and sat down and talked for half an hour or so on general subjects; Fowler then said he had brought the Judge along to take an acknowledgment of that bond; Law assented; the wasp-ad in the back room, and Law signed the bond; I said Fowler had not signed it yet, and he then signed it with the same pen; I said I would fill in the names and dates at my house; Fowler then asked Law if Charlick was in the City; that we were going over there from his house; Law said he thought he was, and would be likely to know if he was not; Fowler asked if we would be likely to find him in at that time; Law said we would, and we then left for Charlick's house in Thirty fourth-street; we found him out of town, but expected that night; Fowler appeared disappointed; we started to go home to my house; we talked about how pleasant it was to have friends come forward and offer their security; while on the way Fowler asked me if I did not think Law and Conover sufficient on the bond; I said I would certify that they were responsible for over $75 000; nothing else was said about it till we got home and talked about how we should get Charlick's acknowledgment; Fowler said he wished to get the bond off next day; he then said "Never mind, if we don't find Charlick we will let it go as it is, but that Charlick had volunteered, and it would not be well not to see him;" I filled up the blanks, and left the blanks purposely, so that if Charlick was found next day, and I could get down from Court to the Post-office, I could take his acknowledgment; Fowler said that Charlick would not be in; I was not asked after having volunteered; we sat some time talking, and Fowler then left; he took away the bond, and I never heard any more of it till this came up, and this is the whole story so far as I can recollect it.

Gustavus A. Conover was called and sworn.—The Government objected to his admission as a witness, but the objection was overruled. He testified as follows: I am one of the parties to this trial; I signed the bond and the affidavit; there is no other writing of mine on the bond; I knew Fowler; I had only one interview with him about this bond before I signed it; he called on me either the day before or the day I signed it; I signed it at my house, No. 35 West Thirtieth-street; we were alone at the interview; he said he had been confirmed by the Senate; that his bond was to be renewed, and asked me if I would be surety again; I asked first if Law and Charlick were going to sign, and he said yes, and I said under those circumstances I would sign, but not unless they would do it; he called that evening or the next with Judge Hilton; they came in, and Fowler told me he had brought Judge Hilton to take the acknowledgment of the bond, and handed it to me; I remarked that the body of it was not filled up and the other parties had not signed it; Judge Hilton said he would fill it up when he got the other names; Fowler said after my signature was given that he was going to Law's and Charlick's; when I signed it I distinctly said I would not sign it without Law and Charlick became sureties with me; I said this in Judge Hilton's presence; Fowler then said he was going to Law's and Charlick's; I think this was before I signed the paper; they then left; there was no writing done at my house except my signature; when they came in Judge Hilton walked round awhile, and after that we were all the time together; I never saw the bond after that till now; I was never told in any way that Fowler had sent the bond without Charlick's signature; the first notice I had was the issue of the warrant against me; I never to any one, in any way, gave my consent that the bond should be delivered without Charlick's signature; at the time I signed the paper I had no knowledge or suspicion that he was a defaulter, nor before he left office; I had read in a paper something about trouble in the Post office, two or three months before he left. The paper contradicted it next day; the trouble was something about $18,000.

Cross-examined—The warrant was brought to me, I think, in May, 1860; a Deputy Marshal produced the paper, and when I saw Charlick's name was not on the bond I expressed surprise; I never authorized any one to say at the District Attorney's office not to make expense as it would all be paid up; I don't remember if I had an interview with any one to have them go to the District Attorney's office; I called at his office; I don't remember if I said I was not bound; I said I would not pay unless I was bound; the District-Attorney did not say some one had called to get the bond on behalf of the sureties; I said I was preparing to go away and he said the only way to settle it was to pay over to a Receiver subject to the order of the United States; I have known Charlick well for many years; have seen him but once or twice for the last six months; between September, 1858, and May, 1860, I saw him perhaps three or four times; have passed him on the road and in the street perhaps a dozen times; I never asked him if he had signed the bond; I never went to his place of business and inquired and never introduced the subject to him at all; I never asked Fowler nor any officer of the Government if Charlick had signed; I saw Fowler perhaps fifty times in that period; I knew he was acting as Postmaster under the bond and supposed he was receiving moneys under it; I never informed the Government that Charlick was not on the bond; I took no pains to apprise them that I would not be bound unless Charlick was on the bond, or that he was not on it; I lived at the same hotel with Fowler when he left; I understood he was a defaulter to the Government; I met him in the street Friday or Saturday morning before he left; I did not see him after the visit of the Marshal; I told Rynders I had seen him in the morning; he said nothing to me about leaving, and I knew nothing of it till Monday morning; I have had no correspondence with him; the conversation with Fowler at my house took place when Judge Hilton was present, sitting by the table; I asked Hilton about the body of the bond, and he answered as I have stated; I did not insist on his putting Charlick's name in the body of the bond; I can't say whether I urged its being filled up there; Hilton said after obtaining their names we would know how to write them.

Recross-examined—I supposed Fowler was acting as Postmaster under a bond signed by all three sureties; I understood he was a defaulter after he left; the interview with Rynders was Saturday evening; I did not know where Fowler was that evening; I had broken up housekeeping a year before.

Recross-examined—I think Fowler was living at the New-York Hotel at the time the bond was signed; I went there in July; he was then there; I went first in April, 1859; I came back in November and stayed till May; during all this time I had no doubt of his honesty; he had that reputation; I had heard of business transactions of his; I never said anything to him about the bond; never spoke to Law to know if he had signed it.

George Law sworn—I am one of the parties to this trial; my signature is on the bond twice; I knew Fowler; I had an interview with him before signing, and one at the time; I received a note from Fowler asking me to step into the Post office; I called the same day; he was there; he said he was sorry to trouble me, but he had been confirmed by the Senate and had to file a new bond, and he asked me if I would sign it with the parties who signed the former bond, Conover and Charlick; I said I would sign with those two gentlemen; I said, where shall we meet, and he said he would call at my house; that evening or the next he called at my house with Judge Hilton; the bond was produced; I said those other gentlemen have not signed yet except Conover; they said, We'll go from here to Charlick's and get his signature, and after that the b

to discharge Lees, but to deny the application as to Cassidy.

Court of General Sessions.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Richard Kelly, on whose second trial for grand larceny, the Jury on the previous day had disagreed, was discharged.

A BLOODLESS DUEL.

Patrick Cusic, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, by attempting to shoot off a pistol at Daniel Sullivan, was next put to the bar. The evidence, however, was not conclusive, and the Jury therefore acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged.

Daniel Sullivan, the complainant in the last case, was also indicted for an assault on Cusic with a pistol. As both indictment had been found on the same state of facts, and the Jury had acquitted Cusic, the District-Attorney was unwilling to press the prosecution against the present prisoner, and he was therefore discharged.

A HORSE THIEF.

John Baxter, indicted for grand larceny, was then put to the bar. He was charged with stealing a horse worth $30. The testimony in the case showed that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time; and the complainant gave him a general good character for honesty. The prisoner's excuse was that being intoxicated he had taken the horse only with the intention of going to Harlem to see a fight. He meant to return the horse afterwards. The Jury did not deem that there was sufficient proof of the felonious intent, rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

A ROBBER SENT TO SING SING.

William Maloy, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and eight months. The complainant, Clark N. Humphrey, it appeared, had been knocked down and severely beaten about the head and face, by the prisoner and another person unknown. While he was lying insensible from the violence inflicted, the sum of $27 had been taken from his pocket. It was owing to the aggravated character of the offence that the prisoner, although pleading to an inferior offence, was so severely punished.

PENALTY OF THREATENING TO SHOOT.

Wm. J. Smith, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was next put to the bar.

Mr. Pynchel, the first witness, testified that he was a locksmith; the prisoner came to his place of business and obtained some pinchers to get a broken key from his lock; he selected the tools, and putting them in his pocket, started to leave without paying for them; witness told him "that wouldn't do," and attempted to prevent his exit; the prisoner then drew a pistol, and cocking it, presented it at the head of the witness, and threatened, if he stirred, to shoot him. The witness then exclaimed to the Court, "Vot could I do; I could not tell, vould I be shot the next minute, and gone to dead; of coors I stops in my feets, and he runs away." Witness then shouted for assistance, and started in pursuit of the prisoner, who was arrested.

Officer Spelker next testified that he arrested the prisoner, and found the pinoers and a loaded pistol in his pocket; witness then took the prisoner to the complainant's place, where the former said to the latter, "I paid you for the tools three dollars." The complainant denied this.

Counsel at this point asked that the action might be dismissed, on the ground that the allegation in the indictment was of a shooting off the pistol, which the proof on the trial had failed to establish. This variance was fatal. The Court denied the motion, but charged the Jury that, under the indictment, they could only convict of a simple assault. After a short consultation they rendered this verdict; and the Court remarked to the prisoner, You have no business going about with a pistol in your pocket. It is, moreover, exceedingly suspicious that you should go to the expense of having a pair of nippers made merely to get your key from your own doors. You have very narrowly escaped a much more serious conviction, and I shall impose the most severe sentence which the law allows. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the Penitentiary one year, and pay a fine of $250, and stand committed until the fine is paid.

ACQUITAL ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY.

William H. Larelle, indicted for grand larceny, was next put to the bar. *Mrs. Alice J. Woodbury* testified that the prisoner in September last came to her place, and hired two sewing machines, and paid the rent of each of them, five dollars, in advance; at the expiration of the month, neither the prisoner nor any rent for the next month was forthcoming; witness had never seen anything of the machines since; in obtaining them, the prisoner had represented that he wanted them for his wife to use, and also that he was getting up a new machine, and wanted to observe the working of these. The value of the property stolen was $100. The husband of the witness was a policeman. The machines had been obtained by their joint moneys, before he went upon the police. At the Station-house, the prisoner had asked her to settle, and had put in her hands a patent-right and a diamond pin.

Officer Woodbury, husband of the last witness, then testified that he was present when the prisoner came for the machines; he narrated the events as the last witness had done; he added that a month later, he went to No. 500 Second-avenue, which the prisoner had given as his residence; neither the prisoner nor the machines were found there; witness had no interest in the machines; he had bought some of them for his wife, with her money and with borrowed money; the bills, some of them, were made out in his own and some in his wife's name.

William W. Woodworth testified that he had purchased two machines of the prisoner; but at what time he could not tell, as he was in the constant habit of buying machines, and never made any memorandum of the purchase; he gave fifty dollars for these two machines.

John Murray testified that he carted the machines in question for the prisoner from his house to the place of the last witness.

Officer Peany testified that he arrested the prisoner, who stated that he had not pawned or loaned the machines.

The prisoner then introduced several witnesses, who testified that he had been running the machines in question at his own house, and that he had several others there. Witnesses also testified to the prisoner's good character. Counsel summed up the case; the jury rendered a verdict of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Michael McKanna.
For Robbery—William Pettit, Charles Adams *et al.*
For Burglary—John Anderson, George Downing.
For Larceny—John McGinness, Thomas Jones, James Hagan, George Starr, James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Henry Hennecke, Peter Woods, Louisa Palmer, William Carney.
For Receiving Stolen Goods—Dietman Steinmetz, Abraham Rosentine, Henry Stone.
For Forgery—George Davis.
For Rape—Christian F. Jacobs, Michael McBride, Frederick Rosenbruck.
For Petty Larceny—Patrick Radican, James Gallagher, Nicholas Kane.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Archer* vs. *Ingersoll*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Seixas vs. *Wood*.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Lord vs. *Vreeland*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

Nourry vs. *Dubosty*—Judgment for the defendant on demurrer, with leave to the plaintiff to reply on payment of costs.

Hennigar vs. *Hennegar*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Armstrong, Assignee vs. *Sanderson, and Same* vs. *Same*—Referred to E. H. Owens, Esq.

Allen J. Beavers vs. *Betts*—Motion for a new trial denied. Report modified.

Phelps vs. *Wooster*—Judgment for the defendant.

Leonard J. Deming vs. *New-York Marble Company*—Motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Beckendorfer et al vs. *Mina Levino*—Receiver to be appointed and reference ordered.

Livingston vs. *Luckey et al*—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Hersey et al vs. *Bliven et al*—The plaintiffs are entitled to recover the sum of $59 45 and costs.

POLICE REPORTS.

Total Eclipse of the Sporting Star.

THE POLICE VERSUS THE FANCY.

On Tuesday night the police of the Eighteenth Ward were apprised that a prize-fight was in progress at the "dumping ground," foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. Hurrying to the indicated place, the guardians of the public peace found a ring prepared, and a battle raging fierce and fast between two rising stars in the sporting sky, known as Pat Manning and Jimmy Clark. At the sudden irruption of the officers the spectators—of whom there were fifty or more—stood not upon the order of their going, but went without delay, and their disappearance was accomplished so quickly that none of the participants in the affair, save the principals, could be captured. The prisoners, wearing the scant costume of the ring, panting from overexertion, and with faces bruised and bloody, were led away to the cells, whence yesterday morning they were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Jefferson Market Court. Having heard the case, the magistrate fixed the bail of each at $500, to keep the peace; and William Beard, representing himself to be owner of a drinking-saloon at No. 288 First-avenue, offered to go surety for the prisoners. Doubts having been expressed as to the credibility of his story, Beard became angry and abusive, making it necessary for the very forbearing magistrate to commit him for contempt of Court. A messenger was afterwards sent to inquire if the man really owned the property, and returned with the report that it did not belong to him.

On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct, under Sergeants Clinton and Howard, made an official call at the cock-pit kept by William Beeman, in Eighty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, where a "main" was to have been fought. A large crowd had congregated to see the brutal exhibition, and the Police arrested twelve of the number, but a great many escaped through a window, which one of the frightened spectators broke open with a chair in order to make good his exit. In addition to the twelve spectators, the officers captured two men named John G. Elkin and George Snyder, whom they found in the act of putting spurs upon birds for the next encounter. Several dead cocks in the pit evidenced that the pastime had been indulged in for a long time before the police arrived. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice BROWNELL, who fined the principals $5, and the spectators $2 each.

A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Frederick Edger, alleged to be proprietor of a gambling house at No. 436 Broadway, on Tuesday night, Capt. Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, with several of his command, went to the house of the accused for the purpose of executing it. Edger was absent when the officers called, and as they did not succeed in taking him, they took a quantity of his property, consisting of counters, sweat board, cards and other paraphernalia, valued in the aggregate at $100, which were placed in charge of the Police Property Clerk.

ANOTHER PHASE OF TICKET-SWINDLING.

The energy of the authorities in enforcing the provisions of the existing law with reference to the sale of passenger tickets having resulted in the conviction of Fowler, Selover and others, who had been most prominent in the business of defrauding emigrants, the less notorious of the swindlers have retired from what has come to be a dangerous pursuit. The worst features of the ticket traffic having been thus obliterated, the authorities are now turning their attention to another abuse which has borne hardly upon passengers destined to Europe. Complaint was made some months since before a magistrate at the Tombs against Conrad A. Ten Eyck, of No. 67 South-street, who advertised the ship *Jeremiah Thompson* to sail for Liverpool on a certain day, engaged a number of passengers, and then delayed the departure of the vessel a week beyond the advertised day of sailing. Some of the passengers went to Capt. Hartt, at the City Hall, and laid their grievances before him, representing that in consequence of the delay they had been rendered destitute, the agent of the vessel having refused to supply them with food or provisions of any kind, and that several other vessels had left this port for Liverpool upon which they would have taken passage, had not their passage money been paid to Ten Eyck. The case was brought to the notice of Justice OSBORN, who caused the arrest of Ten Eyck, on a charge of having sold tickets not made out in accordance with the Passenger law. At a hearing, however, the counsel for the Board of Delegates solicited a suspension of action in the matter, on the ground that the accused denied any intention to defraud, and expressed his willingness to refund the passage money to those who wanted it, as well as to pay the board and 50 cents a day additional for every day of further detention of the complainants. On Tuesday, however, a similar charge to the above was made against Ten Eyck, and Justice WELSH laid the papers in the case before the Grand Jury.

A FRAUDULENT INITIATION INTO THE MYSTERIES OF PASS-WORDS AND GRIPS.

Joseph Gundy, a negro of gigantic proportions, was taken yesterday before Justice STEERS, charged with having defrauded nine colored gentlemen, recently expatriated from South Carolina, of $1 50 each, under the following somewhat peculiar circumstances. His victims were grieving of their misfortunes, and advised with him as to the feasibility of a plan which they had for going to Hayti and colonizing that charming island. He didn't favor the project, and suggested that all of them had better join a lodge of Free Masons, of which he was a member, and in which they would find sympathizing friends and pecuniary aid. They took his counsel and were led to his residence in Jersey-street, where the aprons, the hot-irons and all those appliances conventionally believed to pertain to the Order, had been provided for their initiation. The fee ($1 50) from each was collected, and the rites and ceremonies duly consummated. One of the neophytes, however, had grave doubts with reference to the *bona fide* nature of the process which he had been put through, and applied to Rev. Mr. Thomson, a colored minister of this City, for the purpose of ascertaining if he were really a Freemason or not. Having heard his story, the reverend gentleman told him that he had been duped by a sharper, and advised him to seek legal redress, which he did. Gundy was arrested by Roundsman Phillips, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and is now in prison on a complaint of false pretences. On searching the prisoner's house the officer found a magazine of paraphernalia pertaining to various secret orders, such as the Odd Fellows, Order of Ancient Romans, Daughters of Ruth, Sons of Malta, Ancient Hibernians, and the P. A. Association.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Martin Hoey, residing at No. 43 Elm-street, while on his way home through Centre-street, was assailed by three highwaymen, who attempted to rob him. His sturdy resistance, however, induced the rogues to believe that the noise would bring the Police upon them, and they ran off, after one of them had stabbed Mr. Hoey in the breast. The injured man walked a few blocks in the direction of his residence and fell down in a fainting fit. He was found, soon afterwards, by a policeman and taken to the New-York Hospital. His wound, though severe, is not considered dangerous.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 6.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86¾	100	Mich. Cen. R	55
500	Treas. 12pcNotes	101¾	100	do	s10 55
20,000	do	101¾	50	do	55⅛
1,000	do	101⅝	50	do	b30 56
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71	150	do	56
2 000	do	71⅜	50	Mich. So. & N. IND. R	15⅝
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	74	50	do	15
2,000	do	74⅛	100	do	15⅛
8,000	Missouri Sts. 6s	65⅝	400	do	14⅞
10,500	do	67	28	Clev. & Col. & Cin. R	94
9,000	Br'klyn C. & L.	100	50	Mi. S. & N. I. G. R.	31⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bs '76		100	do	b10 31⅜
	Cen. Bs	107	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	s10 75⅝
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	105	500	do	75⅝
2,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs	99	50	do	b30 75⅝
3,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs	77	200	do	75¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	400	do	75
2,000	Lac. & M. L. G. b	17	50	do	s10 74⅜
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b	37	250	do	s30 74½
3,000	C. B. & Q. R. 7pc b	93	100	do	s60 74
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	90	200	Gal. & Chicago R	70⅝
46	Shoe & L. Bank	99	50	do	b10 70⅝
100	Canton Company	15	250	do	70⅝
5	Pacific Mail S. Co	85½	150	do	b10 70⅜
100	do	85	100	do	b30 70⅜
450	N. Y. Cent. R. opg	79¾	100	do	b30 70⅜
350	do p&c	78¾	50	do	s10 70¼
360	do opg	79⅜	100	do	s30 70
50	do s5	79⅛	100	do	s10 70
200	do c	79	2150	Clev. & Toledo R	33
500	Erie Railroad	32⅜	600	do	b30 33⅛
50	do s10	32⅜	100	do	b60 33⅜
250	Hudson Riv. R	43¼	150	do	s15 33
200	do	43¼	100	do	s10 33
50	do b30	43⅜	200	do	32⅜
50	do b15	43⅜	150	do	b30 32¼
550	Harlem R. b30	15⅜	50	Chi. & Rock I. R. b15	57
200	do	15⅜	15	do	57
350	do	15⅜	15	do	56⅜
200	do	15⅞	100	do	b10 56⅜
650	do b30	16	200	do	b10 56⅜
50	Har. R. Preferred	39¼	100	do	s10 56⅜
50	do	39⅜	350	do	56⅜
100	do	39⅜	100	do	b30 56⅜
100	Reading R.	s30 43	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	s10 70
400	do	43⅛	50	do	b15 70⅛
300	do	43⅜	65	do	70
200	do	b30 43⅜	25	do	70⅛
8	N. J. Cen. R	93½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	500	Reading Railroad	42¾
7,000	do	86⅛	50	Hudson River R	43
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	71⅜	50	Galena & Chic. R.	s10 71⅝
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	74	300	Ill. Cent. R. scrip	75¼
10,000	do	73½	100	do	b10 75⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	65¾	50	do	b30 75⅜
5,000	do	66	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	s10 33⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen 8 pc 1st Mt. Sink'g Fd Con B	98	500	do	32⅜
100	New-York C. R. opg	78½	200	do	s30 32⅜
175	Erie Railroad	32	500	do	b30 32⅜
50	Harlem Railroad	16	300	Chicago & R. I. R.	56½
10	Harlem R. R. pref.	38	50	do	s10 56⅛
100	do	39	50	do	56⅜
250	Mich. Central R.	55	25	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	70
50	do	55¼	50	do	b10 70
150	Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	31⅜	100	do	s15 69⅜
150	do	32¼	50	do	b15 70
400	do	s30 32	100	do	s30 69⅜

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the 31st of that month, completing seven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1860.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of January, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,178,837
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	8,560,080
In Free Goods	2,825,665
Total Foreign Merchandise	$19 565.182
Against January, 1860	21,528,223
Decrease this season	$1,963,041

There was also entered during the month foreign gold and silver of the value of $7,262,229, against only $228,050 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,543,273, or $6,017,407 less than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in January is $13,547,775, against $21,747,836 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of January, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$10,277,925
Foreign Goods re-exported	865,918
Specie	58,894
Total clearances	$11,202,737

Against January, 1860:

In Domestic Produce	$5,299,142
Foreign Goods re-exported	723,320
Specie	853,562
	$6,876,024
Increase of all Exports Jan. '61	$4,326,713

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of seven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$24,817,000	$27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	16,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
December	15,079,000	18,724,000
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
Total seven months	$131,941,000	$136,888,000
Foreign Specie	15,427,000	1,918,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	$7,525,000	$4,938,000
August	8,013,000	6,151,000
September	9,232,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
December	10,612,000	6,383,000
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
Total 7 months	$66,990,000	$36,794,000
Foreign re-exported	4,078,000	5,601,000
Together	$71,068,000	$42,395,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,758,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344.000
November	525,000	4,383,000
December	202,000	2,062,000
January	59,000	854,000
Total 7 months	$20,669,000	$37,372,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1860-'61. From July 1, '60.	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.
Domestic Produce	$66,990,000	$36.691 000
Foreign re-exported	4,078,000	5,701,000
Specie	20,669,000	37,372 000
Total	$91,737,000	$78,767,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860-61. From July 1, '60.	1859-60. From July 1, '59.
July	4,504,006	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4.243,010
September	3,038 903	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1794,748	2,157,154
December	1,171,862	2,843,388
January	2,059,202	3,899,166
Total 7 months	$19,697,602	$23,221,413

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860-'61. From July 1, '60.		1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	
July 12	$1,514,884	July 12	$1,741,879
July 23	673,290	July 27	2,145,000
Aug. 2	988,678	Aug. 11	1,863,333
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Aug. 27	2,126,333
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	2,046,002
Sept. 2	934,533	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Sept. 12	791,661	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Sept. 23	1,202,657	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Oct. 14	870,157	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Oct. 20	992,484	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Oct. 23	810,225	Dec. 12	1,865,429
Nov. 2	1,241,939	Dec. 24	1,408,234
Nov. 14	911,620	Jan. 10	1,788,666
Nov. 26	1,087,071	Jan. 24	1,760,582
Dec. 3	822,419	Total 7 mos.	$25,832,749
Dec. 14	1,083,213		
Dec. 25	1,225,219		
Jan. 3	1,455,385		
Jan. 14	1,446,219		
Jan. 25	1,246,029		
Total 7 mos.	$21,100,198		

There was increased political and financial confidence manifested on the Street to-day, and the Stock Exchange in the afternoon closed with great buoyancy, prices generally showing an additional rise on yesterday's sales of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The average recovery from the lowest sales of Monday is now equal to about 3 ₱ cent. on State Securities; the same on the New-York Railway shares, and nearly 5 ₱ cent. on the Western shares. There were some signs of realizing the sudden profits on yesterday's purchases, at the early Board in the forenoon, and a considerable cash business was done of Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, &c., besides the usual amount of time options, and the same disposition was peculiarly shown at the Second Board. But after the printed list, new orders and fresh combinations to buy for the further rise came on the Street, and at 5 o'clock the highest prices since Friday last were established, under more than ordinary eagerness to speculate in Central and the Western Roads. The following were about the latest bids:

Central	79¾	Mich. Southern	15
Illinois Central	77	Mich. Central	56
Mich. Guaranteed	33	Rock Island	57
Galena	71¾	Burlington	70
Hudson	43⅜	Pacific	84½
Erie	33	Missouris	66¼
Toledo	33	Tennessees	71¾
Harlem Preferred	40	Virginias	74

The conservative popular vote of Virginia on Monday, and the influence which it is expected to have in settling our political troubles, and which it will assuredly have on the course of the other Border States of the South, have had much to do with the improved demand for State Securities. The prices are still consequently very cheap, and a further rapid advance will probably follow the signs of political quiet as between these States and the North, as there is nothing in the financial position or means for the prompt payment of interest, of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina or Missouri, less favorable than when their Stocks were selling 15@20 ₱ cent. higher, before the Presidential election last Fall. The market value of the credit of these loyal States to the Union has been made to suffer severely by the inconsiderate haste and revolutionary action of the Cotton States. The same cause has had little or no influence on the Stocks of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, while New-Yorks are regarded, if anything, with increased favor, both as an investment and as the basis of our Railway system.

The January returns from the Western lines, which came in yesterday, have contributed to the speculative revival in their shares. The results on the Illinois Central, Galena, and both the Michigan Roads, are especially encouraging; the Toledo figures are also better than looked for for the month, and Chicago and Rock Island reports a gain of $10,100. The returns from the New-York Central and Erie have not yet appeared. The former is understood to be ahead of the corresponding month last year, and the Erie about the same. The Erie line is now to have the important advantage of the use of the Bergen Tunnel, and Long Dock piers and stations at Hoboken, opposite this City. The depth of water in the Hudson River at the end of these piers is from 25 to 35 feet, admitting the largest ships to take in lading directly from the freight trains, as they arrive from the West. The facilities, in point of convenience and admirable promptness to the passenger trains, will be unequaled by any other Railway starting from or terminating at this City, and the improvement upon the present arrangements of the Company are scarcely less marked in this respect than for freight accommodation. The first passenger train went through the Bergen Tunnel to-day, on an excursion celebration of the opening of the work, in which the Governor and Legislature, and a large party of Erie Directors and their friends, dined with the President and Directors of the Long Dock Company. The party were taken up to the new station at the end of the Long Dock, on the Hudson, and after passing through and examining the immense structure of the tunnel, returned to the station, where a sumptuous collation had been prepared by the Company. The congratulations upon the event of the completion of this great enterpreis, were both hearty and universal. Its importance, beyond the calculation of the original projectors, is largely and immediately enhanced by the circumstance that English capital is now prosecuting the extension of the wide-gauge route through the lake border of Pennsylvania, and the very heart of the State of Ohio, to an early connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Road, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Since the Boston mail there is nothing doing in Bankers' Exchange on London. As their rates left off easier, and the demand from the Importers is light, the terms made on merchant bills drawn against Cotton and Grain tend to lower rates, and a wider range of figures, say 104 to 105½ ₱ cent. In the Money Market we hear of nothing new to-day. The offering of very choice paper outside of Bank is moderate, and everything below this is scanned with much closeness by money-lenders, and the rates vary from 8 to 10 ₱ cent. for fair names.

The movements of the Sub-Treasury to-day were as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

Total Receipts	$92,302 68
Total Payments	237,305 77
Total Balance	3,862,355 08

The receipts include $49,000 for Customs.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,468 02	14,330 13
Shipped South	11,096 16	54,783 12
Total	13,5 6 17	69,123 05

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	2,067 18	11,338 13
Shipped South	10 288 16	53,077 18
Total	12,376 14	64,466 11

Statement of earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the fourth week of January:

	Present week.	Total this month to Jan 31.
Passengers	$5 634 60	$25,915 10
Freight	13,866 54	50,961 81
Mails and Express	815 33	3,382 82
Total	$20,316 47	$80,259 73
Corresponding period 1860.	11,698 91	55,734 31
Increase in 1861	$8 617 56	$24 525 42

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The following is the latest quotations by mail for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall-street:

		Premium.
Feb. 5	Philadelphia	1-10@ ¼
Feb. 5	Baltimore	1 @ 1¼
Feb. 5	Boston	Par @ ¼
Feb. 5	Washington	1¼ @ 1¾
Feb. 2	Cincinnati	¾ @ ¾
Feb. 2	Chicago, Ill	⅝ @ ⅝
Feb. 2	Milwaukee	5 @ 6
Feb. 2	St. Louis	5¾ @ 6
Feb. 2	Richmond	5¾ @ 5¾
Feb. 1	Iowa City	7¾ @ 8
Feb. 2	Chillicothe	1¾ @ 1¾
Feb. 2	Petersburgh	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 4	Fayetteville	6 @ 7
Feb. 2	Toledo	1¾ @ 1¾
Feb. 5	Alexandria	6 @ 6¾
Feb. 3	Charleston, S. C.	3 @ 3¼
Feb. 1	Louisville	¾ @ ⅞
Feb. 2	Montreal	½ @ ¾
Feb. 4	Augusta, Ga	2½ @ 3
Feb. 1	New-Orleans	½ dis.
Feb. 1	Mobile	¼ dis.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90¾; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par @ ½ ₱ cent. premium.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 5,622 bbls. Flour, 120 bushels Corn Meal, 2,066 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Barley, 1,690 bushels Oats, 1,452 bushels Malt, 1,012 pkgs. Provisions, 676 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, at $5 for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 454 bbls, including 239 bbls. Pots, and 215 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American yellow nas been in fair demand for export, at, according to quality, from 32c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 200 bags Rio, at 11c.@12¾c.; and 1,704 bags do., by auction, at 11c.@13¼c., averaging 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Only 1,000 bales were reported sold, today, at prices rather under our annexed quotations, the market closing heavily:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12	12	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13	13¼
Fair, ₱ lb	13	13	13¼	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand to-day, though holders have been rather eager to sell, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Shipowners claim somewhat firmer rates on freight, and this circumstance discourages export buyers; these are also inclined to defer purchasing freely until later news from Europe shall have been received. The reported transactions amount to 10,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 25; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 55; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $1 75@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, mainly by shippers, at uniform prices. We have heard of sales of 65,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 31@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 26; prime Milwaukee Club, (which has been in most demand,) at $1 25; Northwestern Club, on private terms; No. 2 to good No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 20; and Red Long Island, at $1 38½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in very moderate demand and is declining. Sales 43,000 bushels at 66½c.@68½c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 66c. for unsound do. do.; 64c.@65c. for new do. do., from the railroad depôt; 67c @68c. for Yellow Southern; 76c. for choice White Southern, and 64c. for damaged do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 62½c.@67½c. for Jersey and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Barley rules quiet, and somewhat nominal at 65c @ 80c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c @36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales North River were made at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet firm, at 24c.@32c. ₱ lb. Old are unaltered.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at previous quotations.

The total shipments of copper from Lake Superior for a series of ten years has been as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1853	2,335	1857	6,094
1854	3,500

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ZOUAVES.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LE COURRIER DE LYON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—RAISING the WIND—HARLEQUIN JACK—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Peace Convention at Washington was in session four hours yesterday, but no business of special importance was transacted. Some of the Southern members were anxious to proceed immediately to the consideration of the Crittenden Compromise, but the proposition met with strenuous opposition, and it was finally decided to defer all business until the arrival of the Delegates from all the States in which they have been appointed. With regard to the prospects of harmonious action in the Convention, there appears to be a difference of opinion. It is feared on the one hand that the result of the Virginia election will lead to a show of opposition to conciliation on the part of the Republicans, while, on the other hand, it is alleged that the effect will be entirely the reverse,—that the Republicans will be much more inclined to listen to what Virginia may propose, now that she has declared her fidelity to the Government. The New-York delegation to the Convention will reach Washington to-day.

The proceedings of the Convention at Montgomery, so far, possesses no special interest. The Committee appointed to prepare a plan for a Provisional Government, for the proposed Southern Confederacy, have announced their intention to make a report to-day.

The informal State Convention of Texas on the 1st inst. passed an Ordinance of Secession, by a vote of 166 to 7. The action of the Convention is to be submitted to the people on the 23d, and if indorsed by them, the Ordinance is to go into effect on the 2d of March. Gov. HOUSTON, it is understood, has recognized the Convention's action. Meantime a rumor reaches us from Fort Smith, Ark., that the Texans intend still further to prove that secession must necessarily be accompanied with outrage. Forts Washita, Cobb and Arbuckle, in the Indian Territory, are threatened by them—though as a United States force is stationed at each of them, whether they will venture upon the experiment of capturing them remains to be seen. It is reported also that the Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., has been taken possession of by the State troops.

Col. HAYNE, it is intimated, has been given to understand by the President that he need not expect any answer to his communication on the subject of the surrender of Fort Sumter, and he will in consequence take his departure from Washington immediately. In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found all the correspondence which has recently passed between the authorities of South Carolina, the members of Congress from seceding States, and other parties, relating to the fortifications in Charleston Harbor.

A great flood of petitions and memorials on the subject of the national troubles again deluged Congress yesterday, mostly in favor of the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. In the Senate a bill was reported from the Military Committee, by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, and laid over, providing for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. They refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill to organize the Territory of Colorado was passed. The President's message being under consideration, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, then proceeded to finish his speech, commenced on Tuesday. He will be followed by Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, to-day. In the House, a Message from the President similar to that sent to the Senate on Tuesday, accompanying the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, asking for the calling of a National Convention, was presented. The Senate's amendments to the Loan bill were considered and disagreed to, and a Committee of Conference was asked for. Mr. COLFAX called up his bill relative to the postal service in the seceding States, and to prevent the impression that it was intended to recognize in the remotest degree the right of secession, as had been intimated by Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, he presented a more carefully-worded substitute, which was passed—131 against 26. Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking for an extension of the limits of entry and delivery at that port, accompanying it with the draft of a bill to effect the required object. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was then considered, and speeches were made by Messrs. HUMPHREY, of New-York; HARRIS, of Virginia; MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and WELLS, of New-York. Mr. HARRIS made a Union speech, as did also Mr. MAYNARD—both advocating the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

The steamer *Marion* arrived yesterday from Charleston, having as passengers 56 women and children from Fort Sumter, who have been sent away by order of Major ANDERSON, to relieve the garrison, and to place them in safety in case of an attack. Many of them are intelligent, and appear well informed as to the present condition of the garrison, the temper of the command, the amount of provisions on hand, and other matters of interest. They left on Friday last, and went directly on board the *Marion*, which sailed on Sunday. The entire party have gone to Fort Hamilton, where quarters have been provided for them.

A detachment of thirty troops were yesterday dispatched from Governor's Island to Fort Delaware, in charge of Lieut. WOOD, by order of Gen. SCOTT. The order was received after 4 o'clock, and the troops were on their way by the 6 o'clock train.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met at New-Haven yesterday, and WM. B. BURRILL was called to preside over it. JAMES C. LOOMIS, of Bridgeport, was nominated for Governor, and A. G. HAZARD, of Enfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The rest of the ticket is the same as last year's. Mr. LOOMIS was introduced and made a speech, accepting the nomination. A series of resolutions for the Union and conciliation, and against coercion and the Republican Party, was adopted.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. GRANT presented a petition for the submission of the Crittenden Amendment to the people. A resolution requesting the Commissioners from this State to endeavor to induce the Convention at Washington to sit with open doors and empowering them to employ a Secretary to report the proceedings for the New-York Legislature, was adopted. The bill to confer additional powers on Boards of Supervisors was passed. The bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the State was the special order; after a brief debate it was made the special order for to-day. In the Assembly, the session was consumed in the consideration of Mr. BENEDICT'S resolution calling for a Committee to inquire whether any new rules are necessary to protect members in the right of an appeal from the decisions of the Speaker. It was rejected—ayes 31, noes 69.

Three days later advices come to us by the *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland last evening. The news is unimportant. On the 22d of January the batteries of Gaeta opened a heavy fire against the Sardinians, but were speedily silenced. Fourteen vessels were before the town. Reactionary movements in Italy were everywhere suppressed.

In the Board of Education last evening several communications were read asking for appropriations for building new school houses, and adding to and repairing old ones.

The celebration of the completion of the Bergen Tunnel took place yesterday, and was attended by a large party of New-Yorkers, and by deputations of both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature. This work has been about five years in process of construction and cost $2,000,000. Its length is over three quarters of a mile, the whole distance being through solid rock. By the completion of this great improvement the whole business of the Erie Railroad is brought to tide-water mark and in immediate contact with the city. The debt of the Erie Railroad is increased by this work to $41,000,000.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the defence in the case of HIRES, charged with murder on the bark *Anna*, completed their testimony. Their theory is that the deceased died either of scurvy or drowning in the forecastle, or from the effects of venereal disease, or a combination of all of them, and that there is a conspiracy between the witnesses for the prosecution to injure the accused. The Fowler Defalcation case was proceeded with, and testimony was given by Judge HILTON, Mr. CONOVER, GEORGE LAW and S. C. JOLLY. At the General Term of the Common Pleas Judge BRADY has rendered an opinion in the case of Purdue *vs.* The Mayor, holding that when a party pays an assessment properly imposed upon his property, and the money so paid is credited to other property, the true remedy for the error is by injunction, to restrain the sale of the lot, and not by action to recover back the amount of the assessment. In the General Sessions there were several acquittals on trials for larceny, and one on a trial for felonious assault. One prisoner was discharged after two trials on account of disagreement of the Jury. A robber was sent to the State Prison three years and eight months, and a prisoner, convicted of a dangerous assault, was fined $250 and sent to the Penitentiary one year.

The Stock Market was again very buoyant yesterday, both in State Securities and Railway shares, New-York Central 79¾ ₩ cent. at the close. No change in Money. The terms for Merchant bills on England are again lower. Nothing done in Banker's bills since the closing of the Boston steamer mail.

A limited business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at drooping prices. Wheat was more sought after, mainly by shippers, at steady rates. Corn was in very moderate request and cheaper. Cotton was quiet and tending downward. Less activity was discernible in Groceries, Hay, Spices, and Whisky; the latter was dearer. Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, Provisions, Naval Stores, Seeds and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. The freight engagements were more extensive, with 426 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there has been full supplies of the various animals. For the week ending with yesterday's general weekly market, the total receipts at all the City yards numbered 4,091 beef cattle, 112 milch cows, 370 veal calves, 7,425 sheep, and 8,672 live hogs—total, 20,670. The cattle yards were barely cleared out last evening, the last sales being considerably below the current rate of Tuesday, which ranged 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb. estimated dressed weight for a few first grade bullocks; 8¼c.@9c. for good qualities, and from 7¼c. down to 5c. for the inferior and poorest grades. Average of all sales, about 7¼c. Good cattle scarce, and milch cows are very low and dull of sale—a good time to secure family cows. Veal calves of good quality rather scarce; 7c. ₩ lb. live weight readily paid for superior calves; medium qualities, 6c. Sheep in good demand; good fat animals at prices equivalent to 5¼c. ₩ lb. live weight. Hogs are in good supply, and prices about as last week, with a slow trade.

The Aims of Secession—What is the South Arming For?

Conspirators always have the advantage of the public at large. They plot and carry forward their plans in secret. They can avail themselves of circumstances and of temporary currents of opinion and of feeling, to promote their ultimate design, without revealing that design to the world at large. They can command aid and support, under various pretences and from a thousand different motives, for the promotion of their real secret object,—which they could never secure if that object were proclaimed to the world, or even revealed to their own adherents. Secresy is itself a weapon of prodigious power, especially for the accomplishment of a wicked end.

The Disunion movement has had, and still enjoys, the full benefit of this feature of all great conspiracies. It is not a thing of to-day, nor is it simply an outburst of passion on the part of the Southern people. The impulsive force, the popular frenzy and madness which have marked its progress since the election of LINCOLN, have been elements of its success; but they have not been the causes of the movement itself, nor do they measure its power or indicate its ultimate objects. The Secession movement is a CONSPIRACY,—as really, and truly as that of CATALINE, or as the GUY FAWKES conspiracy to blow up the House of Parliament. It is the firing of a train—which has been carefully laid by cold and calculating leaders—which they have been arranging for years, and which they have been a long time watching for an opportunity to explode. Ever since the days of Nullification, a portion of the restless politicians of the South have been engaged in this work. They have tried more than once to bring their plots to a consummation, but have found the public mind of the Southern States unprepared. They tried it in 1850 on the admission of California, but found the Government in too strong hands, and the Southern mind not ready for such a movement on such an issue. They felt, then, the necessity for further measures of preparation. It was for this work that the "League of United Southerners" was formed in the Southern States. It was for this that Mr. YANCEY in June, 1858, urged the appointment of "Committees of Safety all over the Cotton States," in order to "*fire the Southern heart*, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by *one organized, concerted action, precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.*" Every succeeding step has aimed at that result. The agitations in Congress for a Territorial Slave Code,—the disruption of the Democratic Party at Charleston and again at Baltimore,—the utter refusal to unite with the Northern Democrats on any basis except one which should secure their defeat,—all pointed to the same forgone conclusion, and were intended to bring about precisely that sentiment in the Southern States which has proved so favorable to the designs of the conspirators. They have succeeded in securing the secession of the Gulf States,—and they are now endeavoring, by all the means in their power, to secure the coöperation of the Border States,—not so much in the organization of their new Confederacy, as in their general movement of resistance to the General Government. These States lie between them and the North, and they rely upon them, therefore, to prevent any hostile collision between the forces of the two sections.

In this expectation they are doubtless correct. It is unquestionably true that, whatever may be their sentiments on the general subject—whatever they may think of the policy of secession, or of the advantages of the Union—neither Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky nor Tennessee would assent to the advance of armies from the North through their borders for the coercion of the Gulf States. Upon this point there is no difference of opinion among their people. Nor is there any expectation at the North that any attempt will ever be made to carry forward such a hostile scheme. It is not in harmony with public sentiment at the North, nor is it in the least adapted to the emergencies of the case. There will be no attempt to coerce the Southern States by the advance of Northern armies. There will be no invasion of Southern soil. Such a project is as impracticable as it would be unwise,—and no one looks to it as a remedy for any of the evils which afflict or threaten the country. Thinking men at the South know this as well as we do. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the ruling spirit of Mississippi, knows perfectly that there is not the remotest danger that any Northern force will ever attempt to set foot on the soil of that State. And Mr. SLIDELL acknowledged in the Senate that they did not apprehend any such invasion.

Why, then, are the Gulf States arming? Why are they enrolling regiments of volunteers,—organizing their forces for active service,—securing munitions, and making elaborate and costly preparations for war? Why have the leading conspirators been busy for the past two years in drawing war supplies from the Northern States,—in transferring cannon, and muskets, and all the material of a campaign from Northern posts,—in removing Northern officers to distant service,—in placing Southern forts in the hands of Southern men? When the preparations already commenced in the Gulf States shall have been completed, there will be not less than 25,000 men enrolled, drilled and organized for active military service in these States. What is the object of this array? What is to be done with them? The military spirit has been aroused, and all these preparations have been made, under the alarm cry of a Northern invasion. The people of these States have been made to believe that all these measures were necessary to protect themselves from Northern hostility. But their leaders know better. What is *their* object in all this? What is the channel into which *they* expect to turn all this military ardor, and by which *they* intend to reap the fruit of all this costly and formidable organization? When the appearance of danger passes away, how will they answer to their constituents for the enormous expenditures they have incurred, and the overwhelming embarrassments into which they have plunged them?

In seeking an answer to these queries, we must remember that simple secession is a very small part of the Southern programme. It is only one step towards the grand consummation at which they aim. What they seek is to build up a *great Slave Empire*,—which shall absorb all the Cotton-growing regions of the Continent,—inclose completely the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea,—and thus perpetuate the monopoly of Cotton upon which they rely for their independence and their strength. This is the grand result which their leaders have kept in view from the beginning. They would gladly have postponed disunion until they could have secured all these conquests by the aid of the Federal Government—but they found themselves unable longer to control its policy. They failed in their attempts to secure its aid in acquiring Cuba. They were defeated by its interference in their efforts to conquer Central America through the fillibustering operations of Gen. WALKER. The Union has become an obstacle to their designs instead of an advantage and an aid in attaining them. They must, therefore, first get rid of the Union, and then undertake the task on their own responsibility.

In our opinion the enormous military preparations of the Gulf States *will be directed against Mexico, Central America or Cuba*, the moment the mass of their people come to see that their apprehensions of Northern invasion have been utterly without foundation. Whether they can raise money enough for such an expedition, may be doubtful—but they are making every possible effort to replenish their exchequers under the excitement and panic which they have succeeded in creating. If they can once throw a large and effective army into any of these States, and secure possession of them, they will rely upon the national spirit and the military ardor which such an achievement would create throughout the country, for protection against the intervention of foreign Powers, and for such a party support in the Northern States as might secure the ultimate success of their designs. The public passions they have aroused at the South must be gratified in some way. The military fervor which they have excited demands an object. They must find one for it, or they must become the victims of the reaction which will inevitably follow its disappointment. They are in the same predicament as LOUIS NAPOLEON—they must find employment for their armies, indulgence for the ambition they have awakened, or else they must be overwhelmed beneath the indignation they will encounter.

The secession movement is rapidly assuming a military aspect. We shall soon have JEFFERSON DAVIS put at the head of its armies, and a Government organized which will have all the essential characteristics of a military *régime*. The Montgomery Convention, after it shall have fixed upon a form of Government for the new Confederacy, will arrange in secret session, the ultimate destination and use of its armies, and set on foot the means requisite to attain the grand end at which they aim. Mr. SLIDELL, who has been one of the leading conspirators from the very beginning,—who was foremost in the designs upon Cuba, and in all the fillibustering crusades of the last ten years, told the North in his farewell speech to the Senate:

"*We have no idea that you will ever attempt to invade our soil with your armies.* But we acknowledge your superiority on the sea *at present*, in some degree accidental, but in the main, natural and permanent, *until we shall have acquired better ports for our marine.*"

Where are these "*better* ports" to be found? What becomes of the hope by which Maryland and Virginia have been dazzled, that Baltimore and Norfolk should become the great commercial marts of the new Confederacy? Why this summary dismissal of Savannah and Charleston as great *entrepôts* of Southern commerce? Has South Carolina been urged to sow the wind, merely to reap the whirlwind? Is the Empire State of the South to be thus remanded to a secondary and subordinate position under the new *régime*?

The Border States may see in all this the *rôle* they will play in the new Empire which they are invited to aid in establishing. They have already been forewarned, by the leading organs of secession, that they must be content to play a wholly subordinate part in the new order of things. It will be the Military Adventurers of the new Confederacy,—the daring, dashing spirits who leap to the control of their armies,—who will shape the policy and control the destiny of the new Slave Empire. Military leaders, in the full tide of revolution, commanding troops flushed with success and eager only for new conquests, neither brook the control nor seek the advice of staid statesmanship. If the Border States listen to the temptations of secession, they will simply throw themselves into the power and commit themselves to the destiny, of the most reckless and comprehensive Conspiracy this Continent has ever seen. Neither their rights, their interests nor their wishes will have a feather's weight against the bold and unprincipled ambition of those who have set this ball in motion.

Street-Opening Commissions.

While awaiting a copy of the report transmitted to the Legislature by Comptroller HAWS in reference to the cost to the City Treasury of Street-opening Commissions during the past ten years, we are induced to submit the items charged for declaring Sixty-fourth-street open (on paper,) from the Eighth-avenue to the North River, a distance of but a few blocks:

For three Commissioners at $4 a day each, and holding 216 meetings	$2,592 00
For clerk hire to said Commission	1,080 00
Surveyor's bill for said Commission	905 52
For room rent, &c	648 00
For stationery	193 13
For making abstract	92 00
For advertising (say)	500 00
For posting notices	208 00
For expenses of Corporation Counsel's office	205 00
Total cost of Commission	$6,423 65

On examining the names of the three Commissioners we find them to be R. W. MCCLELLEN, of whom but little is known; Justice RICHARD KELLY, brother-in-law to RICHARD BUSTEED, late Corporation Counsel; and G. W. BUSTEED, brother to the same officer. On how many commissions Messrs. MCCLELLEN and G. W. BUSTEED figure, either as Commissioners or bill-posters, we have no means of knowing; but if Mr. KELLY conscientiously discharges his duties as Justice, Commissioner for extending the Central Park, Commissioner for opening Sixty-fourth-street, and all the other honorable and lucrative offices heaped upon him by an affectionate relative, and paid for by an unconscious public, we can only say that he must rise early, go to bed late, and take but little time to digest his meals in that quiet which physicians advise to their dyspeptic patients. Very possibly, indeed, the late tremendous errors, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, in the awards made by the Commissioners for extending the Central Park, may have been wholly and solely due to the preoccupation of Judge KELLY'S mind in the task of imagining how the bill for opening Sixty-fourth-street (on paper) could be increased!

The item of Clerk-hire—$1,080—is refreshing, being in excess of the average paid to commercial clerks who are kept with their noses to the grindstone of active business from early morn to dewy eve, during more than three hundred days of every year. But to how many Commissions of a similar nature was this particular officer, clerk, drawing his full pay from each; or was he one of the small-fry, contented with a single sop, or not possessing the requisite influence to be given $5,400 a year, by appointment as clerk to five Commissions? On this subject we are still greatly in the dark.

Let us suppose that the Surveyor's bill of $905 52 is all correct—this officer doing the only practical work connected with the commission, and the addition of the "fifty-two cents" really looking as if matters had been brought down to a fine point. In the same charitable light let us regard the item of $92 for "making abstract"—albeit said abstract occupies but a few pages of foolscap, and could have been easily written in half an hour or so by the splendid first-class $1,080 clerk. So, too, we pass the advertising item set down at "say $500;" and in like manner the stationery bill for $193 13 may escape without rigorous scrutiny—though for that amount of money an immense quantity of foolscap, blotting paper and steel pens could have been purchased.

But when we come to the item "For room rent and so-forth, $648," we must insist upon knowing how many similar Commissions held their sessions in the same set of chambers, and how many times over the City had to pay for the same rooms? Was the proprietor of the said room or rooms Mr. WILDES P. WALKER; or was he in any manner recognized as an associate or side partner of the Corporation Counsel holding office at the time this commission and dozens like it sat? So, too, with the item of $208 for "posting notices," we demand to be informed under oath whether two hundred and eight notices were ever printed—whether one hundred and four were ever posted, and whether one single notice can be proved to have at any time fallen under the eye of one single resident or property-holder in the neighborhood? For $208 the whole City, so to speak, could be covered with such small handbills as the notices referred to; but as Corporation Counsel BUSTEED was now and then in the habit of delegating to one of his brothers the duty of posting these notices, we cannot pay his family affection the poor compliment of supposing that he insisted very rigorously on the duty of the paste-pot and hand-ladder.

As to the sum of $205, for expenses in the Corporation Counsel's office, we feel sure there must be some mistake—the statute conferring upon that officer his present very liberal salary, strongly and specially stipulating that said salary shall be in lieu of all fees, and that the Corporation Counsel shall make no other charges against the City for his services. It might be thought by the common mind that the duty of making the abstract in this case, was part of the Corporation Counsel's business; but as we find that document charged for as a separate item, of course we stand corrected before superior wisdom.

And now it is time to say that for this expenditure of $6,423 65—raised by an assessment of $64 upon each lot along both sides of the imaginary street, the property-holders received the substantial benefit of having "Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River," *declared* open on paper—not a spadeful of its earth being thrown aside, not a boulder removed, not a square yard of rock blasted, not an attempt at paving, curbing or guttering being made—the green grass still waving over the loamy soil, and the hoary lichens still clinging to the peaks of the primeval rocks!

The Comptroller's report of the amounts expended in these Commissions is now cryingly demanded, together with the names of the patriotic gentlemen who have been serving the public in this unostentatious and designedly secret manner. We have given but a specimen brick from this Babylon of corruption and extravagance—still flourishing as it does in our midst, and lifting its turrets and golden minarets even higher to-day than at any former period. Between the year 1855 and the first day of the present year, more than three hundred thousand dollars have been disbursed by the generosity of the Corporation Counsel's office to gentlemen of many creeds, parties and persuasions. Is it not time that the public services and modest worth of the recipients of these donations should be displayed for the edification and encouragement of our aspiring youth?

Exports of Produce of the Western States by Way of the Mississippi.

Englishmen present the singular paradox of being the greatest travelers and most adventurous people in the world, and at the same time the most ignorant of the geography of other countries. Not long ago the London *Economist*, the editor of which was one of the most intelligent men in England, made, in a leading article, frequent mention of the "*State of Philadelphia.*" Their best journalists cannot write of this country without making a curious muddle of our localities—substituting Buffalo for St. Louis, or the State of Ohio for that of Missouri. They are in still greater ignorance of our routes of commerce, and of the effect of our system of public works upon the course of trade. Accordingly, the last number of the London *Herald* tells us that

"A Southern Republic would *doom* the Western States. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, which are attracting the surplus population of Europe, and bidding fair to become the granaries of the world, will sink into complete insignificance, when the mouths of the Mississippi are closed by a foreign power."

This statement is echoed all over London, and hence the trouble in American stocks; Illinois Central dropping six or seven per cent., and Erie suffering pretty much in the same fashion. On this side we follow suit, and see our Stock market suffering all the agonies of a panic, simply from the blundering statement of an ignorant editor.

Now of the States named, neither Michigan nor Wisconsin makes any use whatever of the Lower Mississippi. All their products go directly East. To show to what extent the river is used by the other States, the entire exports the past year, coastwise and foreign, from New-Orleans, were: of flour, 386,511 barrels; of wheat, 5,816 bushels; of corn, 652,370 bushels; of oats, 619,556 bushels. Reducing the flour to bushels, the aggregate would be 2,823,770, against an export from the Western States to New-York of 71,384,143 bushels. To this quantity should be added that sent down the St. Lawrence, and over the Ogdensburgh, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, which must have equaled 10,000,000 bushels, making an aggregate of 81,384,143 bushels of grain sent the past year to market over the public works terminating on the Atlantic, against 2,823,770 bushels sent to market by way of the Mississippi! It is to be borne in mind, however, that the greater portion of the flour received at New-Orleans, was sent from St. Louis, a city of a Slave State, and that most of the corn came from the Slave States of Tennessee and Kentucky. In fact, the States named in the London *Herald* article do not send *one-fiftieth* of their exports of cereals—their great product—to market by way of New-Orleans. What little goes in this direction is designed for the Gulf ports, and they would take it, whoever held the mouths of the Mississippi. Of the total exports of breadstuffs from New-Orleans the past year, only 52,386 barrels of flour and 59,653 bushels of corn went round to the Atlantic ports; and only 6,341 barrels of flour and 52,386 bushels of corn to England. In other words, the whole value of the breadstuffs exported to the Eastern States and England from New-Orleans the past year, did not equal in value $450,000.

The other exports, by way of New-Orleans, of the States named, are provisions—beef, pork and lard. Of these there were exported, coastwise and foreign, as follows: pork, 53,053 barrels; bacon, 30,693 casks; lard, 23,470 barrels; and beef, 21,699 barrels. Of these quantities 3,034 barrels of pork, 362 casks of bacon, 17,072 barrels of beef, and 6,284 barrels of lard were exported to the Eastern States and to Europe. All the rest went to the Gulf ports and to the West Indies; the entire value of animal food exported from New-Orleans did not exceed $2,000,000, of which not more than $450,000, in value, went to the Eastern States and Europe, through the Gulf. But the greater portion of these exports were the products of Slave States. Against this paltry amount, there came from the Western States to tide-water, the past year, over the three New-York lines, 400,000 tons of animal food, valued at $80,000,000. Adding this amount to that sent forward to the Eastern cities over parallel routes, the aggregate could not be less than $100,000,000.

Of the other products of the Northwestern States, such as wool, hides, lumber, butter, cheese, &c., no portion goes down the Mississippi, but the whole over the New-York and other parallel routes.

A still greater proportion, if possible, of the imports of the West are received through New-York and other Eastern cities; and the whole might be supplied through the same channels without inconvenience either to manufacturers or consumers.

The figures given will convey a good idea of the relative value of the different outlets of the West. If we already bring to our own ports forty-nine fiftieths of all the produce of the Northwestern States, we can, without much ado, take the remaining fiftieth. But this goes down the Mississippi to the Gulf ports and the West Indies for the convenience of distribution—not because we cannot readily take it over our own lines. *As far as the export or import trade of the West is concerned, the South may close up the mouths of the Mississippi as soon as she chooses.* The inconvenience would hardly be felt, except at New-Orleans, where the loss would fall. But what that city lost would be added to the trade of our own. Englishmen and emigrants from the Old World may rest assured that the West never offered greater attractions, nor was in better position to become the granary of mankind, nor ever had better prospects before it. Its railroads are particularly the gainers, as they are now having added to their own traffic what has been accustomed to go down the Mississippi.

BELLIGERENT JOURNALISM.—Several editors in South Carolina, we see, have thrown aside the pen for the pistol, the proof-sheet for proof powder, and are now as prompt in responding to cannon duty as heretofore they were in supplying all calls for copy. In place of marshaling columns of type against the Union, they are now marshaled in columns themselves; and while their respective sheets are going to the dogs for the want of some one to take care of them, the gallant editors strap blankets on their backs and declare themselves willing to become food for turkey-buzzards rather than allow the banner of the Stars and Stripes to continue waving over Fort Sumter. All this they fearlessly do—on paper; but we are nowhere informed, in the highly flattering article which announces their assumption of military life, that any one of them has yet made his appearance in the trenches of Morris Island or in the forts of Charleston harbor.

Ireland Englished.

It is not more than fifty years since Col. VALLAMEY urged on English officials the expediency of studying the Old Irish language, since there were, as he estimated, above two millions of persons who spoke no other tongue. Since that time it has become well-nigh dead, while even the "rich brogue" which flavors Hibernian English, is vanishing before the influence of schools and of intercourse with England. The constant stream of emigration to America and Australia, drawn, in a great measure, from the Catholic element, which is synonymous with the more purely Irish portion of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle, was the first great measure of national diminution and of change. The passing of the Encumbered Estates act, and its important social results also caused a great stirring up of the depths of Irish life. Capital was set free, and brought into active operation; potatoe farms, which barely maintained starving peasants, became grazing farms; schools were established, Anglicizing influences progressed, and, in short, the change was so rapid that within three years Irish Protestant clergymen confidently asserted that in Ireland their party and friends held the balance of power.

A recent examination of facts and figures by the *Irish Times* establishes in a startling manner the truth of this assertion. The old stock have been swept out at a truly terrible rate. Between 1841 and 1851 the population of Ireland sunk from 8,175,124 to 6,551,970, showing a decrease of 1,623,154 souls! Of this number upwards of 400,000 died of fever, cholera, dysentery, and starvation, while more than a million emigrated. The more fearful causes of loss have diminished, but emigration still continues to thin out at a headlong rate the original population.

"By the returns from the Irish ports it appears that from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1860, no less than 1,140 982 emigrants went from Ireland; and in the first eight months of 1860, 62,185 persons emigrated, being an excess of 2,776 on the same period of 1859. * * * We find that the population was less by 20,293 on the 31st of March, 1860, than at the same period of the preceding year. There will be a corresponding diminution on the 31st of next March, and the population of Ireland on the first of this month could not have been more than 5,950,000."

This emigration has been principally among the Roman Catholics. It is claimed, apparently with justice, that of this 5,950,000 at least 2,500,000 are Protestants, and that it is very possible that the census of the present year may establish a majority in favor of the latter. As the two parties represent to a certain degree the elements of manufacture, of education and of progress, against those of mere agriculture, and a very limited advance in elevating, social influences, it will be seen that the question of virtual supremacy is already settled—while that of mere numbers must very soon be to the disadvantage of Old Ireland. It is unquestionably melancholy to see a brave and once eminent race thus vanishing from the land of its birth—and we regret it none the less because our own progress owes much to its extinction. But be it remembered that the *real* cause of its perishing is the inevitable action of those laws of capital and of industry which regulate labor.

An examination of the condition and mortality of the Irish residents in this country, indicates clearly enough the reasons why they are defeated at home—reasons which may not be without their influence on those who believe that the population of our rising Southern Confederacy has as good a chance as the Northern in attaining numbers and power. From the present age, henceforth and forever, all power must inevitably tend to those races or subdivisions of races which excel in invention, and in its application to steady and exhaustive industry.

The Fort Sumter Question.

The diplomatic correspondence which we publish this morning clears up something of the fog which has hung over the action of South Carolina concerning Fort Sumter. As was made known by the second letter of Major ANDERSON to Gov. PICKENS, when the *Star of the West* visited Charleston, active operations were suspended until further advices could be received from Washington. Col. HAYNE was sent thither with instructions to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter: these instructions will be found among the documents in question.

On arriving at Washington Col. HAYNE received a letter from the Senators, of all the seceding States, requesting him to defer making the demand for the surrender of the Fort, in the hope that an amicable adjustment of the differences in regard to it might be reached. He complied with this request. The Senators then presented the subject to the President, who replies through the Secretary of War.

Mr. HOLT, in reply to the request that assurances may be given that no reinforcements shall be sent to Fort Sumter while negotiations for its surrender are pending, says "it is impossible to give any such assurances." He adds:

"The President has no authority to enter into such an agreement or understanding. As an executive officer, he is simply bound to protect the public property, so far as this may be practicable; and it would be a manifest violation of his duty to place himself under engagements that he would not perform this duty either for an indefinite or a limited period. At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major ANDERSON, because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. *Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them.*"

This was substantially the conclusion of the whole matter. The reply was not satisfactory to the authorities of South Carolina, or to Col. HAYNE, and a very long document is sent by Judge MAGRATH in reply. But what ultimate action the State will take, she has not yet determined.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Charleston *Courier* urges the Montgomery Convention to organize only a Provisional Government for the Southern States,—limiting it to two years at the outside, and adopting the Federal Constitution as its basis. It says:

"The pressing necessity of the present juncture with the seceding States, is an immediate organization and inauguration of a common Government and Federal agency. *Permanent arrangements of Federal relationship, and the adjustment of Governmental details, may be wisely and properly postponed* for a more deliberate opportunity and for fuller advices and consultation from the several States."

The *Courier* desires it to be distinctly understood by all their

"Late Federal associates, who meditate reconstruction, or peaceable adjustment in a *return of any State*, that an indispensable condition to even the reception of proposals for negotiation is the *placing of each seceding State fully and practically in the enjoyment of her own soil and territory.*"

This means that Virginia must not think of negotiating to restore the Union, unless she takes care to protect South Carolina against the consequences of her own reckless precipitancy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

The Liverpool Manufacturers and the Cotton Supply.

The Naval and Military Preparations in France.

RENEWAL OF THE FIRE AT GAETA.

The Sardinian Fleet Blockading the Port.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* arrived at this port at 10:30 this evening. She left Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. of the the 24th, and Londonderry 25th ult.

The steamship *North American* reached Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 24th.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool 23d, for New-York, took £59,000 sterling.

The steamship *New-York* left Bremen on the 21th, and would leave Southampton on the 26th.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the morning train to Boston, and will be due at New-York at midnight of Thursday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news was unimportant.

It was expected that the Indian five per cent. loan of £3 000,000 was not to be delayed beyond the 28 h.

A trial had taken place on the Thames of a peculiar steamer for the conveyance of troops in inland waters. The steamer is nearly 400 feet long, and accommodates over 800 troops. It draws only two feet of water.

An influential meeting had been held at Manchester to devise measures to relieve the cotton-trade from the anxiety resulting from the dependence on the Southern States of America. Resolutions were passed recommending efforts commensurate with the importing danger to prevent calamities; approving the steps taken for the formation of a Cotton Company; and expressing the desire that the Company recently launched should commence operations without delay.

Several American vessels have been registered at Liverpool under the British flag, in order to enable them to carry salt to South Carolina and return with cotton without fear of capture.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* says there was no information at Paris on the affairs of Syria.

A Prussian gentleman, M. VELLISEN, had had an audience of Napoleon, and presented an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, announcing his accession to the throne.

The *Moniteur* announces that a *Senatus consultatum* had been presented to the Senate, and ordered that accounts of the proceedings of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*, be placed at the disposal of each journal every evening.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is no doubt whatever that extraordinary naval and military preparations are being made by France. The excuse is the menacing attitude of Germany toward Denmark, and the speeches of the King of Prussia.

The Bourse was quiet, but pretty steady, Rentes closing at 67f. 45c.

Count PERSIGNY had refused to allow EMILE OLIVER to establish a newspaper in Paris. Other applications had also been refused.

ITALY.

Official dispatches announce that at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, the batteries of Gaeta unexpectedly opened a heavy fire against the Sardinians. The latter promptly replied, and compelled the place to remain silent, and the besiegers continued their fire. Fourteen vessels were stationed before Gaeta, and at noon on the 22d, the fleet was got into line. The Sardinians were actively engaged on new batteries.

A Naples telegram of the 23d says: "The batteries of Gaeta have slackened fire."

The official *Gazette* of Naples publishes a declaration of the blockade of Gaeta.

The Sardinian troops were dispatched to Abruzzi and Calabria.

Reactionary movements were everywhere suppressed, and reactionary bands had recrossed the frontiers.

GARIBALDI, in a letter to a Vigilance Committee in Italy, date 13th of January, calls for fresh donations to procure the necessary means for facilitating to VICTOR EMANUEL the enfranchisement of the rest of Italy. The Committee is urged to penetrate every Italian with the idea that in the Spring of this year, Italy must have a million of patriots under arms. He also says a journal should be established to inculcate upon the electors the choice of deputies, who, having as their first thought the enfranchisement and integrity of Italy, shall obtain from the Government the armory of the nation.

Gen. TURR had returned to Turin after visiting GARIBALDI.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had sent a message of concord and conciliation to Count CAVOUR, and had fallen into Gen. TURR's opinion that an attack on Venetia was inexpedient.

Another version says that GARIBALDI declines to adjourn the work of deliverance, unless the Italian Parliament relieves him of his solemn engagements.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Marine Affairs had ordered an equipment of the steam squadron, twenty-two vessels, including gun and mortar boats. A reserve force of 800 sailors had been ordered to assemble on the 1st of March.

A Committee had been appointed to purchase gunboats.

The Minister of Marine Affairs had announced that a certain number of captains of merchant vessels can be received into the Navy, if prepared to undergo a course of instruction in the Government training schools, which open in February.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the new commercial treaties were advancing to conclusion, on the expected basis of uniform duties of 8 per cent. on imports and exports.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

The *Times* (City Article) of last evening, says the English funds opened this morning without distinction, but the tone was better, and an advance subsequently occurred. In the discount market there was rather more inquiry, but the general rate is still below the Bank. There were no transactions in gold at the Bank to-day. In the Railway market there was a general improvement.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says the opinion gains ground that the terms indicated by the friends of GARIBALDI will rather give new guarantees to the peace of the world than tend to destroy it.

There is immense activity at the arsenal at Toulon as if the Government intended to send three or four fleets to sea, together with twenty steel-plated frigates.

SHANGHAE, Friday, Dec. 7.

Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT have left for Japan.

The first installment of the indemnity to England and France has been paid.

The Rebels were gaining strength.

GALLE, Wednesday, 31st.

The ship *Herculean* was totally lost on the 29th of November at Paul's Head. The crew all saved.

PARIS, Thursday.

The Bourse was firm, and rather animated. Rentes firm; quoted at 67f. 55c, being 10c. higher than yesterday.

NAPLES, Thursday, 24th.

A powder magazine exploded in the Sardinian camp yesterday, killing 20 men.

The insurrectionary bands at Tagliacozza and Cassemare have been completely defeated.

The fire of the Sardinians was vigorously maintained, and slowly replied to by the batteries of Gaeta.

PERTH, Friday, Jan. 25.

Recalling refugees is prevented at present by the sequestriation of their property.

The Emperor announces that a general amnesty shall be proclaimed when that question is settled.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, RASH & Co. report Flour dull and declined 6d.; sales of extra Western, at 29s. 5d. WHEAT dull; all qualities had slightly declined, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market. There was a still declining tendency on all articles when the market closed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

BEEF dull. PORK inactive. BACON quiet. LARD steady at 58s.@60s. TALLOW closed quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

SUGAR steady. COFFEE dull. RICE steady; sales of New Carolina at 25s 6d. ASHES—Pots steady, at 29s. 6d.; Pearls steady, at 30s. RESIN firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 31s.@32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

WHEAT—All qualities slightly declined. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA generally unchanged. RICE quiet. TALLOW quiet, but steady, at 60s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 28s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The London Money Market was generally unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan 24.

Illinois Central Railroad.....31½ dis.
Erie Railroad.....27@28
New-York Central Railroad.....73@75

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 25.

Illinois Central Railroad, 34@33.

Consols close at 91⅛@91¾ for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan 25

The Brokers' circular reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week, at 87,000 bales, of which 29,000 were on speculation and 17,060 for export. The market opened buoyant at an advance of ⅛d., but subsequently lost it, closing firm at last week's rates. The sales to-day, (Friday,) foot up 8 000 bales, of which 2 000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

COTTON—Sales of the week 87,640 bales, including 29,230 on speculation and 16,800 to exporters. Quotations for fair are the same as last week. Stock 595 806 bales. Imports to-day, 17 958 bales; for the week 119 193 bales.

Fair Orleans	8	Middling	7 7-16
Fair Mobile	7¾	Middling	7⅜
Fair Uplands	7⅝	Middling	7⅛

The stock in port was 595,000 bales, of which 432,000 bales were American.

Messrs. JAMES HEWETT & Co report a decline of 1 16d @⅛d., but say that holders refuse to concede it.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb 6.

Mr. GRANT presented a petition for the submission of the Crittenden amendment to the people.

Mr. WARNER reported favorably on the act relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street New-York.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Navigation and Colonization Company.

Mr. ROBERTSON's bill relative to the removal of Quarantine, provides that the Governor shall appoint three Quarantine Commissioners, each Commissioner to execute a bond with two sureties to the people of the State as a condition for the faithful performance of the duties. All the property now owned by the State in Richmond County shall be vested in the said Commissioners, to be held in trust for the State. As much of a portion of the estate on which are situated a boat-house and health-offices as they may deem necessary for the use of the Health Officer, shall not be sold under this act until a new site shall be selected; the remainder of the estate to be laid out in lots and sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the satisfaction of all the mortgages upon the said lands, to purchase a new site for Quarantine, and the payment of the expenses incurred by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners are authorized to proceed at once with negotiations for the establishment of Quarantine at Sandy Hook.

The bill to appropriate $300,000 to arm the State came up as the special order.

Mr. WARNER moved to amend by making the appropriation $200,000.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to strike out the enacting clause.

After debate, progress was reported without taking a vote, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. HAMMOND, on a question of privilege explained that he had not favored yesterday a dissolution of the Union. He only took the position that, if the Union should be dissolved by the separation of all the Southern States, all would not be lost—but a great destiny would still await the Northern Confederacy.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the pending question to be on the resolution of Mr. BENEDICT, asking for a Committee to investigate whether any new rules were necessary to protect members in the right of an appeal from the decisions of the Speaker, and Mr. FISH's amendment thereto.

Mr. FISH, after an explanation, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BENEDICT took the floor and argued in support of the resolutions, declaring that members who would not stand up for their rights on the floor were unfit to be legislators.

A long debate ensued. Mr. PIERCE opposing the resolution and holding that the Speaker must exercise his discretion in enforcing the rules, so as to protect the majority as well as the minority, and prevent factious opposition to the business of the House.

Mr BROUGHAM spoke against such doctrine, as destructive of the rights of the minority.

The resolution was warmly advocated by Messrs. Dwight, Perry, Barber, Merritt, Chapman, Tuttill and others, the debate being confined mainly to the members in the minority last night. The debate continued amidst great excitement.

At 2½ P. M. the House took a vote on the preamble and resolutions, which were lost by ayes 31, nays 69; and the action of the Speaker during the debate last night was thus sustained.

Adjourned.

The Pacific Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

Private letters from leading telegraph men by the last mail from California leave little room to doubt that under the judicious diplomacy of Mr. WADE, the representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all the telegraph interests in California will be consolidated and a strong Company formed on the Pacific to cooperate with the Western Union Company on the Atlantic side, in the rapid completion of the Pacific line under the recent Congressional grant. We also understand from well-informed parties, that in connection with the Pacific Line, an earnest and persevering effort will be made to extend the telegraphic facilities *via* Oregon, the British and Russian possessions, &c., to Europe—the utter failure, thus far, of long submarine cables, leaving, in the judgment of these parties, little, if any reason to hope for a permanently successful line to Europe, except *via* Behring's Strait at the intersection of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. The United States and several of the leading European Governments are confidently relied upon to favor this world-wide enterprise.

The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Thaddeus Hyatt to Seth B. Hunt, of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee:

I telegraphed last week, to Mr. WILLIAMS, that Gen. POMEROY needed $2,000. He now needs $5,000. I have said "Draw on the Committee," for the money is indispensable. Thirty-one car loads of provisions arrived to-day, and the freight must be paid. I cannot look upon the people's despair—fifty thousand in number—and withhold my hand to long as one dollar remains. Your Committee is our sole dependence. If you fail now, the work of death commences.

Boston gives us no help. Not one dollar of the Boston fund has reached the starving yet.

The Slaver Storm King.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

CALLEROS, the Spanish Captain of the slaver *Storm King*, has been acquitted.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 10 o'clock today, with 31 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She took $14,800 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 6

FLOUR steady; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 28@$1 33; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN firm; White, 66c@73c; Yellow, 61c.@67. PROVISIONS active; MESS PORK $18; LARD 10½c. COFFEE active at 12¾c.@13c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; White at $1 35@$1 42; Red, $1 25@$1 28. CORN dull; Old, 68½@69c; New, 58c. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $18 25@$18 50. WHISKY steady at 18c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY dull at 14c. Bulk MEATS in improved demand at 6½c. for Shoulders, and 8¾c.@8¾c for Sides. LARD dull at 9c.@9¾c. MESS extra offered at $16 75@$17. Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ½ @ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, at 80c for No. 1, and 74c.@75c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 27½c., in store. OATS steady at 17½c. Sight Exchange on New-York—Bank rates advanced to 7 @ cent. prem.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling. Sales of three days, 13,000 bales. Receipts 8,870 bales. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.@1d.; to Havre, 1¾c.@2½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling, the market closing firm.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FLOTOW's very agreeable and melodious opera of "Martha" was played here last night to an unusually good attendance. The performance was thoroughly excellent, and so vastly superior to what we have been accustomed to of late, that we are disposed to accept it as a recognition of the kindly counsels which we so lately tendered to the management. A gentle word uttered at the right moment is seldom thrown away on sensible people. The performance was light and vivacious, the vocalism careful and spirited, and even the acting good, especially in all that relates to Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS. Mme. COLSON and Signor BRIGNOLI, although not in their usual voice, sang well and Messrs. SUSINI and FERRI were at times excellent. A few entertainments so thoroughly given would, we think, renew the lagging interest in Italian Opera.

There will be no other performance at our Academy until Monday next, when VERDI's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be given for the first time in America. The greatest exertions are being made to render full justice to the work; and the caste, which embraces every leading artist in the company, will not be greatly inferior to that of the French opera, where this opera is now creating a *furore*. The next Brooklyn night is Saturday.

WINTER GARDEN.—The fashionable people seem to have deserted the opera for Winter Garden, where they may be seen nightly crowding the private boxes and orchestra stalls, and growing enthusiastic over Mr. BOOTH's intellectual eliminations of character. A very fine performance of "Hamlet" last evening was thus witnessed. The tragedy will be repeated tonight.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held last evening. Among the communications received was one from the School officers of the Second Ward, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase the premises No. 307 Pearl-street for a school-house for the school now held in the basement of the John-street Church.

The Twentieth Ward also asked authority to build a new school house in West Thirty-second-street, which gave rise to a lengthy discussion as to the merits of the various appropriations asked for, in which the fact was developed that the appropriations required by the various Wards for new school houses amounted to over $300 000, and that the Board had only $116 000 to spend for building purposes. The application of the Second Ward was referred. The Twentieth Ward was authorized to advertise for proposals, as was also the Fifteenth Ward for an addition to the school house in Thirteenth street. Adjourned.

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

BALANCES OF COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Comptroller transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, at their last meeting, the following statement of the balances of appropriations unexpended Dec. 31, 1860. The following were the unexpended balances:

Arrearages	$7,382 06
Coroners' fees	1,955 39
County Jail (reconstruction)	17,631 61
County contingencies	16,888 58
Court-house (new)	100 000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,124 00
Deficiency in taxes	9,000 00
Election expenses	10,820 73
Harlem River Bridge (new)	10,492 40
House for detention of witnesses (construction of)	10,000 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	808 37
Interest on loans	512 77
Institute for the Blind	95 18
Lighting, cleaning and supplies	4,140 49
New-York Juvenile Asylum	6,451 92
Officers' and witness's fees	489 39
Printing, &c	3,589 47
Rents	5,343 34
Repairs to buildings and offices	5,028 52
Salaries—Executive Departments	7,800 71
Salaries—Judiciary	1,011 20
State taxes	20,727 27
Support of detained witnesses	2,2-3 42
Total	$253,574 80

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

This Board met yesterday, the President in the Chair. The weekly statement showed that 2,765 persons have arrived at this port since the 1st of January—396 emigrants arrived last week. Aggregate receipts, $13,910 60. Disbursements, $14,010 96. Overdraft, $100 36. The Commissioners entered into a contract with Samuel Cooper, an undertaker, for the burial of emigrants on Staten Island, chargeable to the Board, for the sum of $6 for each case. They formerly employed a man for the same purpose, paying him $25 per month, but there having occurred no deaths on the Island for years, they found it necessary to compromise the matter.

Mr. JELLINGHAUSE made an ineffectual motion to have out-door relief extended by the Board, all excepting the mover voting against it.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Erastus Corning of Albany; C. Wilson and R. F. Gilchrist; Gen. W. Cook and Col. Wm Butler, of New-Jersey; Gen. Wool and Richard Arnold, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. W. W. Welch of Connecticut, and E. Dickinson of Massachusetts; G. B. Blanchard, of Boston; Capt. Wm. Drummond, of Maine, and J. Holbrook of Connecticut, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston; R. H. Hudson, of Indiana; J. V. Robbins, of Cincinnati; J. M. Forbes and family, of Boston; D. F. Fleming, of Charleston; and Homer Ramsdell, of New-York, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

G. L. Ward, of Cambridge; G. Dwight, of Springfield; and M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

A. W. Frye of England, and Mme. Amodio, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

N. Berry, of France, and A. Barti, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Pure Milk—A Note from Dr. Snelling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Will you do me the favor to state that the article entitled "Pure Milk," which appeared over my signature in your paper of yesterday, was inserted without my knowledge or consent. It was contributed by me to a medical periodical, and was intended simply as a hint to physicians. Respectfully yours,

F. G. SNELLING, M. D.

We copied the article in question from the "medical periodical" referred to; and it is scarcely necessary to add that we did so without the slightest suspicion that its author would object to telling our readers what, for their own advantage, he had volunteered to tell his own.

SHOCKING BURNING FLUID CASUALTY.—Yesterday morning, SARAH DENNETT, a servant in Dr HENRY RAILTON's family, No. 48 Seventh avenue, was fatally injured by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She was engaged in cleaning a room, and accidentally let a fluid lamp fall from the mantel-piece into the fire. It exploded, and the flames shooting upwards, ignited a quantity of camphorated oil, which was in a bottle close by. This also exploded, setting the girl's clothes in a blaze, and wounding her with pieces of the shattered glass. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and her death soon afterwards occurred.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A serious casualty happened to a train downward-bound, last night, at 9½ o'clock, upon the Harlem Railroad. About half a mile from Williamsbridge it was discovered that an axle was broken. Two passenger cars were found to be upset, and the passengers badly frightened and somewhat bruised. One old lady, who did not give her name, sustained serious injuries. The train arrived in New-York at about 11 o'clock—half an hour overdue.

NOTICE.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the Directors of the Cosmopolitan Art Association have decided to postpone the distribution of their Paintings and other works of Art until the 18th of April next. Subscriptions will be received until that time.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

CONOVER & WALKER,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mrs. Mendell N. Duckworth, P. J. Holladerber, J. F. Kennard, J. Aitken, H. Wilkinson, John McVane, J. F. Porter, Chas. Lee, Miss C. Dodd, Miss L. Watting, Mrs. John Young and child, Miss A. Wilzinsky, Miss Hunchenfencer, P. McDonald, P. O'Connor, Thos. Harlow.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Capt Howes, J. A. S. Tuttle, Capt. Sanborn and wife, R. H. Stevens, H. Gillis, wife and child, S. White, L. Gilance, F. Schmit, C. C. Seavey, Miss M. J. Dennis, Mrs. A. J. Pike, W. T. Rockwood, C. A. Kendrick, E. B. Cunnion, P. Ranen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 04 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon rises.. 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 16 | Gov. Island.. 7 05 | Hell Gate.... 8 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Kearney, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Phillips, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Ships Christopher Hall, Freeman, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; A. & A., Hutchinson, Belfast, Edmiston Bros.; St. Nicholas, Brayden, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Royal Bride (Br.,) England, New-Ross, J. C. McArthur; Black Eagle, (Br.,) McFee, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; John Payson, Terry, St. Jago de Cuba, J. & F. R. Webster; Virginia Ann, Bryant, Nantes, Brett, Son & Co; Aeronaut, Prince, Demerara, John F. Smith & Co.; Henry Hill, Watson, Constantinople and Smyrna, G. M. Bragiotti.

Brigs Ann, Baxter, Rio Grande del Sur, I. B. Cage; Ida Raynes, Jenkins, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; Alice, (Br.,) Alwood, Norfolk, Rogers & Bliss; Mary Means, Tibbetts, St. Jago de Cuba, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Karnak, Downing, Nuevitas, master; Eliza Ann, Geyer, Matanzas, Yates, Portsfield & Co.

Schooners Trade Wind, Baxter, New-Haven, J. & F. A. R. Webster; J. Goodspeed, Perine, Bristol, R. I., master; Cordelia, Horn, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; S. W. Alexander, Alexander, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Duncan; Enterprise, (Br.) Gould, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.

Arrived.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 4, 4½ P. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamships Augusta, hence, and State of Georgia, from Philadelphia, both for Savannah.

Steamship Marion, Adkins, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamship George's Creek, Willets, Baltimore, with mdse, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Ship John Sidney, (of Richmond, Me.,) Wheeler, Calcutta, and from Sand Heads, Aug. 2, with linseed, to Heimith & Sons 1st inst. lat 39 40, lon. 66, spoke ship James Loper, Pierce for Rotterdam, Jan. 24, in the Gulf, experienced heavy gale from N. E. to S. W. stove bulwarks, skylight, &c. stove off rudder-stock on main deck, and have been for last 20 days steering the vessel with tackle. In the Bay of Bengal experienced very heavy weather, sprung foremast, split sails, &c. Nov. 30 put into St. Helena for supplies, and while there the crew revolted, four of which were put in irons, and given in charge of Deputy-Sheriff Vanderzee, of Harbor Police Boat No. 8, upon the vessel arriving at quarantine. Capt. Wheeler received assistance at St. Helena, while getting his vessel underweigh from U. S. steamer Mystic and was supplied with four men from that vessel as substitutes for the principal mutineers. Sept. 15, Wm. Bolton, seaman, of Providence, (R. I.,) died of dysentery.

Ship Wizard King, Cone, Bombay, Oct. 10, with linseed, to order.

Bark Orion, (Nor.,) Orion, Bach, Newcastle, via Lisbon, (where she put in in distress,) Dec. 13, with coal to Funch & Meincke. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Bark Fleetwing, Jayne, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton and hides to master.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) McLellan, Havana 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has experienced heavy weather. Jan. 24, off Hatteras, took a heavy gale from N. E., during which carried away jib-boom, shifted cargo, &c.

Brig Waredale, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Black River, Jam., Jan. 20, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Was in with Cape Hatteras Jan. 21, lat. 35, lon. 27, lat. 28 40, lon. 79, passed schr. Norman, Collins, from Jamaica for New-York.

Brig Conductor, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Strickland, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to Wilson & Braine. Experienced very heavy weather; lost maintop and topgallant-mast, and sustained other trifling damage.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Esdale, Anguilla 18 ds., with logwood to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Nuevitas 12 ds., with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Barbados 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Agate, (of Provincetown,) Aktins, Ponce 23 ds., with oranges to H. Underwood. Has had very heavy weather from N. W. to E. S. E.; lay to 8 ds. in the Gulf; split sails, &c.

Schr. Paradise, (Br., of Halifax,) Riches, Aux Cayes Jan. 13, with coffee and logwood to Delafield & Wilson. Jan. 23, lat. 33 30, lon. 72 15, spoke brig R. A. Fisher, hence for Rio Janeiro. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Charlie and Willie, (of Dumbriscotle,) Hooper, Santa Martha Jan. 9, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Kate Sargent, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Bahia 40 ds., with rosewood, &c., to Butman & Cobb, of Boston.

Schr. Flying Scud, Carmine, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with lumber, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Norman (of Bangor,) Collins, Kingston, (Jam.) 18 ds., with logwood, to T. H. Sanford. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sarah B. (of Fall River,) Clark, Minatitlan, via Breakwater, (Mex.,) 22 ds., with mahogany, to Post & Small.

Schr. A. Baker, (of Harwich,) Miller, Kingston, Jam., via Breakwater 16 ds., with logwood, to Jas. Maxwell.

Schr. Osprey, Gardiner, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dowley, Corners & Co.

BELOW—Swedish bark Nordstjernen, Ressen, from Newcastle.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.; 10 P. M., S. S. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c., Star of the South, Savannah; James Adger, Charleston, Barks Mary B. Rich, London; Northwood, Cuba; Brigs Echo, Port-au-Prince; Time, Nassau, N. P.; Mary Alvina, Matanzas; Titania, Mayaguez.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Arr. bark Benjamin Burgess, from Cienfuegos.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Messenger, Sachem, and Mary Bangs, from Callao; schr. Gen. Marion, from Matanzas.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Agate, of Provincetown, arrived at this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., has been 53 ds. performing the round voyage. 23 ds of which she has been laying to.

We are indebted to Capt. Andrew Hennessey, of steamtug Achilles for favors shown our Ship News Collector.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas Jan. 25, schr. Sahura, Elliott, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds; H. Means, Wells, do., 5 or 6 ds.; G. Worthington, do., 10 or 12 ds.

At Barbados Jan. 22, barks May Flower, Duntze, for New-York in 2 ds.; Gazelle, Prince, arr. day previous; a whaling bark, of New-Bedford, name not known, put in 20th; had been 22 months out, with 80 bbls.; a whaling schr., of New-Bedford, about half loaded, arr. 20th.

At Falmouth, Jam., Jan. 25, ship Oil Dominion, Lamson, from Kingston, for London Feb. 1; bark Velette, McMonagle, from Kingston, for Liverpool Feb. 10; brig S. S. Thurston, from Falmouth, for Philadelphia Jan. 21.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 15, schr. Euphemia, Ivance, arr. 2 ds. previous.

At Bahia Dec. 27, brig Frederic, from Boston, disg.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Feb. 20, Bavaria and Rega, at Havre; 21st, Mousoon, at Torbay; Arthur Childs and Granville, at Bristol; Wilhelmsburg, in the Clyde; 22d, Judge Shaw, Harvest Home and Welkie, at Bristol; Lipes, at Fill; H. B. Wright, Devonshire, J. A. and A. Jones, in the Clyde; 24th, Wildman, at Queenston; 25th, Piccolomini and Choice, at do.; 26th, Sabina, at do.; A. Marshall, Florence and Vitula, at Liverpool; Natalie and R. S. Ely, at do.

Arrived from Boston—Jan. 22, Harriet, from Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 21, Lizzie Moses, at Havre; Racine, at Queenstown; 22d, St. James, at Liverpool; 24th, North America, at do.; Brazil, at do.; Oroomboo, at do.; Carland Forest Centeur, at do.

Arrived from Mobile—Jan. 24, Persian, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 22, sarcengo, Wm Patten, James Gray, Euphrasia and Hamilton Gray, at Liverpool; 23d, Star of Peace, do.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Jan 21, Victoria at Deal.

Arrived from Savannah—Jan. 22, Borneo, Devon, and Ellen Maria, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—Dec 31, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, from Calcutta. Jan. 12, Yorktown, from Leith; 23d, Columbia, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Dec. 12, Rowantree, from Calcutta; Jan. 22, Levi Woodbury and J. S. Parsons, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Newsboy, from New York, for Falmouth, put into Bremerhaven on the 18th of January, short of provisions.

The Orion was aground in the River Hoogly, Calcutta, and would probably become a total wreck.

Latest via Londonderry.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 25.—*Arrived from New-York*—Jan. 26, Storm Bird, and Christiana, at Deal; Alarm, at Southampton; J. Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Northern, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—Admiral Browning, at Liverpool.

Arrived from City Point—Gundilla, at Dover.

Arrived from Savannah—Waltham, at Havre; Anna Dexter, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Wasp, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Kearsarge and Napoleon, at Havre; Young Sam, at Plymouth; Peter Moore, in the Clyde; Milan, at Liverpool.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—CRASTO.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Valentine Buck, AUGUSTUS P. WILLIAMS

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Week of Prayer—Civil Schools and Criminal Statistics, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan 7, 1861.

Though the streets are flooded with mud, the weather is charming; everything, indeed, above the grade of the street contractor's operations is delightful, though whatever is below that is horrid. In all the Protestant Christian Churches in town the recommendation originating with the Missionaries of India, that the first week from the first Sunday in January be observed as a week of prayer, is indorsed. Prayer-meetings were held in all the churches this morning, from 11 to 12; this evening there is to be a Union prayer-meeting, and, with a slight variation, that is the daily programme until next Sunday.

Our State Legislature meets to-day. The *Herald* names a long list of Douglas applicants for Legislative appointments: 5 for President of the Senate; 11 for the four Senate Clerkships; 19 for the two Sergeant-at-arms; 5 for the Speakership of the House; 13 for its Clerkships, and 19 for its Sergeant-at-arms—that is, in this land of gold, 78 candidates from one party for 14 places; and the *Herald* omits about all the names that have been mentioned in the other papers. As candidates for the United States Senate, the *Herald* names Denver, Geo. McDougal, John Nugent, Edmund Randolph, J. P. Hoge, John Conness and Humphrey Griffith, all Douglas men.

The total of passengers who arrived by sea at San Francisco during the past year was 30,711; the departures 14,667; leaving a gain to our population from this source of 16,135; this was 2,733 more of gain than during 1859.

By the State Superintendent's report, it appears that the number of children residing within the limits of districts where schools have been kept three months during the year past, and within the ages that draw the school money, (between five and sixteen,) is 59,471; of these, 9,025 were residents in San Francisco.

All the grave crimes in our city go, sooner or later, into the Court of Sessions, so that the statistics of its business furnish a pretty fair index to the amount of grave crime in the Pacific metropolis. The whole number of indictments here, during the year, was 175, and of persons indicted, 222. In the last item are included two or three scores of our best citizens, whose crime was, "committing a nuisance" in putting fences, unwittingly or otherwise, across or over the street lines as the map lays them down.

The grand larcenies numbered 35; the assaults with intent to do bodily injury, 61; the robberies, 6; the assaults with deadly weapons, 3; the burglaries, 14; getting money under false pretences, 9; the murders, 4; the misdemeanors, 32; the perjuries, 3; the libels, 9; keeping houses of ill-fame, 2; attempt at bigamy, 1; petit larcenies, 2; malicious mischief, 1; assaults with intent to commit murder, 2; assault and battery, 3; fraudulent voting, 2; manslaughter, 1; poisoning cattle, 1; mayhem, 4; selling lottery tickets, 1; bigamy, 1; kidnapping, 1; forgery, 1; conspiracy, 1. On these indictments there were 114 convictions: 30 of grand larceny, 12 of burglary, 8 of robbery, 7 of petit larceny, 7 of libel, 10 of assaults of all sorts, 1 of bigamy, 1 of attempt at bigamy, 1 of forgery, 1 of receiving stolen goods, 1 of getting money under false pretences, 1 of keeping a house of ill-fame, 2 of fraudulent voting, 1 of mayhem, 1 of kidnapping, and 1 of selling lottery tickets. The four murder cases were transferred, according to law, to the District Courts. For a city of 80,000 inhabitants, where can you show a more decent record?

GLAUCUS.

Trade with Mexico and New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1861.

Since the establishment of the Liberal Power in Mexico much interest is felt in our trade with that hitherto distracted country. Merchants are now looking about to find a market for the merchandise (manufactured goods) formerly disposed of to the Cotton States. No country at present offers a greater inducement than Mexico, particularly that portion which borders on the Territories. The Governor of Sonora, with commendable foresight, has opened, by special decree, one of the principal ports on the Pacific to merchandise *in transitu* for New-Mexico, receiving only nominal duty.

In July last, a gentleman interested in the business of New-Mexico (Arizona) visited Sonora, to ascertain the feeling of the officers and the merchants in relation to "right of transit," the same as was guaranteed by the McLean Treaty. The enterprise was looked upon with favor. The following application was made, to which a favorable response has been received.

To His Excellency Gov. Pesqueira:

For myself and associates, and such others as may avail themselves of the privilege, I am desirous of privileges being granted of entering merchandise at Guaymas, *especially for transit* to Arizona, New-Mexico and Texas, paying such nominal duties as you may direct, and under such regulations as you may adopt to insure your State against fraud.

The isolated situation of the Territory of New-Mexico, having no seaport, and a land transportation of one thousand miles, will give to a route through Sonora many advantages in furnishing our citizens with transportation, the cost being less than half.

Should you be able to grant this privilege, the port of Guaymas will soon realize many advantages, and your citizens soon find profitable employment for their wagons and mules, as well as your Government realize no inconsiderable revenue, to say nothing of the protection on this inland route against hostile Indians, that a considerable number of trains will give.

The benefits to the citizens of the United States residing on the frontiers will be great, and will, I trust, form business relations between the inhabitants of the two countries, that will, as such relations always do, tend to cement and increase friendly relations so much to be desired.

It will give me pleasure to furnish you with statistics, and such information as is in my power as to the details of the system adopted in the United States as regards the same privilege granted English merchants in transporting merchandise through inland routes to Canada, and to Mexican merchants in transporting through Texas. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, S. H. LATHROP.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, July 31, 1860.

The port of Guaymas is but three hundred miles from the line of the United States, at a point fully twelve hundred miles from any port on the Atlantic, over a road quite level and without the least obstruction. The details of the permit are not yet received; but, if they are liberal, certainly all the trade of Western Texas and Southern New-Mexico will go that route, opening to American enterprise a country hitherto occupied by the English and French; for it will be fully understood that, an opening once made, the time will soon come when Americans will do the business of the country.

Sonora and Arizona are rich in mineral; no section of the globe is more so; difficulty of access has prevented these mines of silver, copper, and lead being developed; opening this transit is a commencement which, if followed up by a Pacific Railroad, will open a country which in a few years will equal California in its mineral exports.

The writer has traveled much in these countries, has examined many of the mines, and is fully convinced of their richness. Sonora has a population of something over 100,000, including Indians. For four years the whole country has been in revolution; the Indians have overrun quite one-half of it. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, Sonora exported in 1859 $1,500,000 in bullion. Arizona is equally as rich. Who can estimate the production of bullion in these countries when *American* enterprise is protected; and should this Union be dissolved *Northern* enterprise will occupy these places.

A right to run a stage line was also granted a party at the same time. Revolutions have delayed its establishment; but, sooner or later, Northern enterprise will carry it out, and develop the riches of the country. B.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Walter Clarke D. D., late pastor of the Mercer-street Church, in this City, has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church, in Buffalo. He will undoubtedly accept.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, is rapidly recovering from the recent severe injuries which he received in consequence of a fall, and hopes soon to resume his active duties.

—The Montreal *Gazette* states that Messrs. Baring Brothers and Messrs Glyn & Co. have instituted actions for £400,000 *each* against the Grand Trunk Railway Company in the Superior Court of Canada.

Secreter, the famous billiard player, of Detroit, who tried to beat Phelan, but did not, has been overmatched in a contest with John Derry, of Cincinnati. In a game of 500 points he was beaten 183.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 4½ Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—THE REV. J. R. DUANE'S Sermon in review of Sermon of H. J. Vandyke, D. D., reduced to $3 per hundred. 5 cents single copies. For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 14.

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THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils. They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required; thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

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Public and Private Lecturer on Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, as pertaining to the Vocal, Respiratory and Reproductive Systems,
No 99 Spring-st., near Broadway.

REFERENCES:

Prof. DOREMUS, M. D.	Prof CARNOCHAN, M. D.
Prof. BARKER, M. D.	JAMES STEWART, M. D.
THOS. WARD, M. D.	EDW. BODGER, Mus. Doc.
M. Le Docteur CAFFE, President L'Academie de Medicine, Paris.	O. Sig. Dr PAOLO CANDIDO, Iro. Medico De SS. MM. II., Brazil.
Rev Dr. McVICKAR.	Rev. Dr. McAULAY.
The Members of the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary.	The Members of the New-York Union. Theological Union.
Mr. BUCK.	Mr. TOOKER.
Members of the Brooklyn Normal School	The Members of the N. Y. Mendelssohn Society.
Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS.	

Nearly twenty years of successful practice in the United States, Europe, the West Indies, and Empire of the Brazils resulting in many remarkable cures by his original system of treatment, enables Dr. G. to promise the speedy relief of several diseases of the organs of the THROAT, the CHEST, and other most important organs hitherto considered incurable.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder 9 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 124 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REMOVED his office for the sale of steam pumps watermeters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PEW NO. 61 in Rev. Dr. Bellows' Church will be sold low for cash, or exchanged on favorable terms for a pew in Rev. Dr. Osgood's Church of the Messiah. For terms, address DERBY & JACKSON, No. 489 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard Table. For further information, address E. B. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. BUMPHREYS, No. 247 West 30th-st., first door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family by applying at No 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-sts. Ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—PERMANENT BOARD wanted in the 7th or 10th Wards, in a private, quiet family, after May 1 by a gentleman, wife, son and daughter. A large room and sleeping room on the same floor and two bedrooms, all unfurnished, and closets, will be wanted. Address AMERICAN, Box No 120 *Times* Office, stating place and terms (which must be moderate,) for one week.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a neatly-furnished room, above 20th-st., with board, fire and light, in a respectable private family where no other boarders are taken; will be permanent and pay a fair price for satisfactory accommodations. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 3,689 Post-office.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK ROOM ON THE SECOND floor also one on the third floor, at Mrs. S. A. FAULKNER'S, 68 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD—(Dinner at 6 P. M.,) at No. 225 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Rooms, 50 cts. to $1 per day; good fare, clean rooms, prompt attention, and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

A POSITIVE SAVING
OF FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT.

A comparison of our goods and prices will convince every one that we are now selling all kinds of China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware &c., &c., at an
IMMENSE DISCOUNT.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets 167 pieces	43 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

Cut out this List,
And bring it with you.
W. J. F. DALEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 729 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of nice fitting Corsets at $1; also a few cases of Paris Worley's at reduced prices; handsome hair skirts, her own make, for $1, warranted; at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B. Corsets and skirts made to order and made over.

WET PRINTS, DE LAINES, LINENS, Linen Diaper, Towels, Sheeting, Nankins, Black Silks Merinoes, Paramattas &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the depôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,293 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A MODERATE-sized house in a genteel neighborhood, between 8th and 20th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $800; north side of the street preferred. Address J. J., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, stating particulars.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; rent between $800 and $1,000. Address X. Y., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS ROOM, FOR DRILLING a small Company, in a central location, and at a reasonable rent. Address H. C., Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE OF THE ROW OF SMALL TWO-story and attic brick houses in 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. with gas-fixtures; cost, to a small family, from now to May 1 1862 $175 or less. Also, the brick house No 233 West 16th-st., (now vacant) with modern improvements, all in good order; rent, $650 per year. A few other houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS. The three-story basement house No. 10 Greenwich-st., near the Battery, and opposite the Hudson River Railroad depôt; two stores on the basement floor, with rooms on the first floor, well adapted for offices for steamship companies, being large and commodious—size 32 feet front.

Also, stores and houses to let and lease in different localities. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING ON THE CORNER OF 4th-av. and Mercer-sts. for a term of years. Will be altered to suit the tenant. Possession given immediately, as Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA are moving to their new building, on the corner of 4th-av. and Greene-sts. For terms, inquire of Messrs. McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

TO LET IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FURNISHED, from 1st May next, a small three story brick house (rent $650,) pleasantly located in the vicinity of Henry and Carroll sts., containing gas, hot and cold water, bath room, range, &c. now occupied by a widow lady, who wishes to rent the furniture and board in the house. Address MAY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos 24 and 26 Worster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Worster-st MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT, WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE BEST PART OF Broadway first floor, upstairs, suitable for a bookseller, magazine publisher or other business. Rent $4 0. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway, opposite Prescott House.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE THREE-story brick house first from Myrtle av., in Hamilton-st., Brooklyn; contains 7 rooms; rent $12 per month. Possession immediately.

STORES TO LET.—NOS 79 AND 83 BARclay-st., near Washington Market. Location excellent for wholesale business. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., upstairs.

TO LET FROM FIRST OF MAY—THE FIRST-class furnished house No 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway. Apply to RIGGS & CO. No. 56 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,00 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-story brown-stone front house, No 213 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, built in 1859 for owner's use. Lot 25x112, house has every convenience including baths, water-closet, speaking tubes and ventilators in rooms; elegant shade and stationary, marble mantels. A beautiful location, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price, $8,500. Terms will be made very easy. Apply on the premises, or No 160 Watts-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor's av., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. TULLIS or of WM. T. BORDELL.

2,000 ACRES TEXAS LANDS.—A GENTLEman who owns a tract of Texas lands, well situated for grazing or cultivation, wishes to purchase a few thousand acres of the Texas lands, and will pay for them in lands at a fair price. Address Box No. 3,621 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY and basement brick house No. 178 Fort Green-place; also, a brown stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Portland av., near Fulton av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST desirable medium-sized houses in 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; mill-sized lot, will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished, and a large part of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Address Box No. 3,731 Post-office.

SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Large new house, with all modern improvements, and 20 acres of land, beside several other houses and farms, on reasonable terms. Inquire of ISAAC JAQUES on the premises, Elizabeth, N. J., or No. 52 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 174 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.; house 26 feet wide by about 45 feet deep; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape vines &c.; house two-story and finished attic, with water and gas to upper floor. Apply to H. CLARK, No. 80 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BODEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO. No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two lots on the south side of 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. beginning 175 feet east of 2d-av., 21 feet wide by 92 feet deep. Apply to ADRIANCE & VANDERBOUL, Attorneys, No 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A BARGAIN—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would be parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 54 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC high-stoop houses, No. 78 and 80 6th-st. In good order, with modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 30 Nassau-st.

FARMS

FARM WANTED—CONTAINING FROM 40 TO 100 acres, suitably divided into arable meadow and wood land, under good cultivation, well fenced, watered by a living stream, which can be brought to the house and barn, a thrifty bearing apple orchard, and a good supply of small fruit. The buildings must be good and ample (modern style preferred,) suitable for a winter as well as a Summer residence. Location high, yet not bleak; in a good neighborhood within 1½ miles of a railroad depôt; churches, select schools, &c., and not more than 30 miles from this City. Price not to exceed $16 00. Answers, minutely describing the property, addressed C. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will receive due attention.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built three or four story house desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 302 Bowery.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNdred acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT FORTY ACRES OF fruit and garden land; is planted with pears, berries, asparagus and a general variety of seasonable market truck. Is very valuable and ought to produce $4,000 per annum. Is 20 miles from New-York and one mile from depôt. Will take part cash and part productive City property. D. S. BARNES, No. 13 Park-row.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property highly incumbered. Address or apply at No. 129 West 40th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm at Sing Sing, two miles from the depôt; will be sold cheap.

J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 106 acres, with buildings nearly new, on Central Long Island, 2½ miles from the Railroad. Apply to GORDON L. FORD, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

TO LET—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, the large and commodious two-story house and premises, known as No. 109 Jersey-st., opposite Christ's Church. It is well adapted for the residence of a large family or for a first-class boarding house, of which there is great need in said city. Attached to the house is a fine garden and pasture ground, nearly five acres in all, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. The house is furnished with both gas and water, and all in good repair. Rent $700 per year. Apply to MARY H. DEHART, or WILLIAM K. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND THRIVing village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, two houses and premises suitable for genteel families; they are situated near the Presbyterian Church, in the immediate neighborhood of excellent male and female schools, and but a short distance from the Railroad depôt. For terms apply to ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or to the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley depôt. The house is well built and commodious, and terms are made easy. Further particulars can be had of WM. T. BORDELL.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNdred acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, between New-Hamburgh and Poughkeepsie. One of the best farms in Dutchess County, having a number of fine building sites, with extensive inland and river views, with good farm buildings, stock of cattle, hay, farming utensils, &c. Would be sold low. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT FORTY ACRES OF fruit and garden land; is planted with pears, berries, asparagus and a general variety of seasonable market truck. Is very valuable and ought to produce $4,000 per annum. Is 20 miles from New-York and one mile from depôt. Will take part cash and part productive City property. D. S. BARNES, No. 13 Park-row.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant chambermaid wishes a situation in a first class private family; understands doing up fine linen &c; no objection to country. Best of reference given from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; best of City reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Call for 2 days at No. 5 Market-st., between Division-st. and East Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; or to take care of children and sew; has good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, walt essonly, or chambermaid and laundress, by a very genteel and intelligent colored young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SCHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—WANTed situations, by two sisters; one as chambermaid and plain seamstress or waitress, and the other as nurse, capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No 67 West 18th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Best of reference given. Apply at 305 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—Situation wanted for a very late liguest girl as waiter's and chambe maid, or child's nurse. Is a person of very neat personal appearance, obliging and respectful manners, kind and affectionate with children, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable girl who understands her duties well, desires a situation in a private family, in the above capacity; has no objection to do housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st. Best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 427 6th av., corner 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and wait on in a private family; has excellent city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 13th and 14th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Apply at No 761 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for one of her servants as chambermaid or waitress. Call, between the hours of 10 and 1, at No 13 West 30th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, as well American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City references given, when applied. Address M. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, where a laundress is kept; is a Protestant; will be discharged by the 8th; is a good bread and pastry maker; understands all kinds of meats, poultry and game; satisfactory City reference from her present and last employers. Address M. C., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has most excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-Place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as cook in a small private family; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and pies; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 242 East 13th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation in private family, hotel or boarding-house; can produce the very highest City references. Apply, for 10 days, at No 28 2d-av., in the millinery store. A note, addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands the French and American styles of cooking; makes excellent pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9 to $10. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch woman, in a private family; has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good baker of bread and has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—A NICE AND TIDY PROTESTANT girl desires a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer; is willing to work; no objection to go any part of the country; good reference given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, in a first-class private family or private boarding-house; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 191 4th-st., rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; is a private family. Good City reference given. Apply at No 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room, over the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, in a private family, as cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Sheriff-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman, as perfect cook, in a first-class boarding house or hotel; also, a first-class cook in a private family; satisfactory City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference if required. Appl, at No. 61 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, or to cook wash and iron for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent baker; is a first-rate laundress; or would take laundress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., near Worster-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a good situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very good baker and pastry cook. Call at No. 101 31st-st., in the rear, Room No. 5, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation to cook, wash and iron. Can show the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 52d-st., near Lexington-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, steady, well-disposed Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent cook and baker; could fill a place as chambermaid and do the fine washing, which she can do in the best style, and flues neatly; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either as cook or laundress, or to cook and assist in the washing and ironing, by a colored woman who understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate laundress; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any family either in the City or country, desirous of procuring a really smart, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, and at moderate wages, for either the above capacities, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, for a smart, capable girl either for kitchen work or general housework. Is a very good cook and washes and irons excellently; is a neat and efficient servant and recommended by the family she last served three years. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED A SITUAtion, by one thoroughly experienced in her business; understands all kinds of made dishes and soups; boning and larding; jellies and creams; is an excellent pastry cook; best of references given. Apply, for three days, at No. 122 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS GENEEAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a situation by a highly-respectable Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly, and good reference. Call at No. 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman, German and Protestant, to do general house-work; the best of city references, if required, can be given; can speak English fluently. Call at No. 135 Cannon-st., for one day only, first floor front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; can give entire satisfaction in either situation; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 27th-st., northeast corner 6th-av., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a first-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands French flutting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Good

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS ORIGINAL PICTURES.

Being the entire collection known as the "French and Flemish Exhibition" at Goupil's Gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY, 6th, and THURSDAY, 7th February, at 7 o'clock each evening, at "Goupil's Gallery," No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th st., that superb collection of pictures known as the French and Flemish Exhibition at Goupil's.

The thousands who have visited this exhibition will need no further reminder. Those who have not had the opportunity are assured that it contains the latest and best works of Germine, Muller, Leys, Knaus, Lambinet, Sanzini, Plassau, Perrot, Bonheur, Duvergier, Deschenberg, Edouard Frere, Leabe, Schlesinger Trayer, Verboeckhoven, Veyrassat Van Marcke, Auguste Bonheur, Bernard Dubuff, Theodore Frare, Daubigny, Breton, St. Jean, Troyon Van Schencel, Rousseau De Winter, Chavet Ziem, and others forming the most complete exposition of the modern French and Flemish School of Art ever made in this country. The exhibition will remain open until the sale as usual. No other pictures will be admitted, and catalogues will be ready in a few days. The gallery will be open for public exhibition two days and evenings before the sale. Admission free.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF PARIS-MADE FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above superb furniture, consisting of rosewood and black wood and gilt suites, covered in satin, velvet and reps; rosewood and mahogany amoires-a-glace, buffets, Bibliotheques, encoignures, buffet de salon, tables-a jeu, style Louis XV.; consoles, tables entre jambes, and other styles; bureaus a casiers, bureaus Louis XV. abattant, buffet de salle a manger a coulisses, gueridons, table a ouvrage, toilettes, douchne and commode, vide-poche, casere et gorge, comodes a casiers, secretaires, &c. The above is now on exhibition, and will be positively sold, without reserve, to pay charges.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage and the undersigned has been duly constituted a disappointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 21 day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety nine dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,099 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid to the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac in Wisconsin, together with the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; whether obtained under the grants and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and fuel now connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

On WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

On WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st, the four-story brick building and lot.

On VARICK ST—Southeast corner Beach-st, the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order.

F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. H. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of S. I. Jennings, Esq., Referee, of valuable 19th Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James-slip, by P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northeasterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, AT 10 o'clock, in front of sale-rooms No. 25 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 8 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, stands without tying; good family animal. Also, a variety of top and no top buggies two-seated and four-seated rockaways, two Central Park wagons. Also, a number of single and double harness, saddles, halters, whips, cap-robes, horse-blankets, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st. Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, comforters, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c.

DANIEL LORD, Attorney.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Feb 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.

jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SPENCER SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Hedley, No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 14, 1860. JAMES G. ABBOTT, Executor.

au15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.

n15-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools for the XXth Ward until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 38th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Ammon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, from whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD J. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that payment of the carrier's fee on letters dropped in lamp-post boxes cannot be made by the use of stamps issued by private penny posts and Express Companies. Within a few days past many of the letters detained for want of the fee, have had Boyd's stamp affixed; and today I am informed that his agents state to persons who deposit letters in the boxes, that such stamps are available for that purpose. Under these circumstances, and to protect the public, I hereby give notice that the only stamps to be used in prepayment of the carrier's fee are those issued by the United States.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Brooklyn Society for the relief of respectable aged indigent Females, will be held at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., on THURSDAY, Feb 7, at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of this charity and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. A. R. ST. JOHN Cor. Sec.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49 I. O. O. F.—Brothers you are hereby notified to attend the next regular Ledge Meeting on THURSDAY (To-night,) Feb 7, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be brought before the Lodge. Per order,

JAMES S. BRADLEY, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GRISFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated. Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES. LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

ALBERT G. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY) FEB. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock saleroom, No. 52 Williamst.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Continental Bank	$100	10 Am Exchange Bk	$100
10 Bank of Republic	100	20 Security Ins	50
25 Gradard Ins	50	30 Phoenix Ins	50
100 Wells, C. & Co.	25	200 La Cross & Mil. R.	100
2 Col. Mar. Ins	100	17 Damascus G. & L. Co.	50
20 Commercial Ins	100	1200 N.B.F.S.Quarry Co.	10
20 Prevost Ins	50	13 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
10 Commerce Ins	100	50 Am Ex Ins	100
200 U. Consol'd Gold Co.	10	50 Bar & Whit. S.	50
15 St. Nicholas Ins	25	100 S. Pacific R.	100
10 Ving Hark	50		

$5 000 S. F. San Francisco City and County Bonds.
4 000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.

Next Regular Sale on MONDAY, Feb. 11. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY at every day when requested at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

IRVING BANK, NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HARP,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOWERS,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers. By A Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY.—The subscription books of the Breckinridge Coal and Oil Company are now open, at the office of the Company, Room No. 5 Trinity Building, New York. Ninety per cent of the subscription may be paid either in the bonds or reduced stock of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company. Ten per cent. must be paid in cash. The books will remain open until the 20th February, 1861. By order of the Directors.

G. S. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 19 1861.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 22d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's.

W. H. EMERSON Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, Feb 2 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

K. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS man of much experience, who is familiar with the banking and stock commission business, having served some years in both branches; his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK BROOKLYN, Feb 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent, payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 9th instant, until which time the Transfer books will be closed. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, Jan. 21 1861.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Feb 5 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance is hereby declared to be the general Hardware business, in the City of New York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will sonunue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 5, East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of EDWD. C. RENING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWD. C. CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. D. S. BARNES,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH Superintendent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 3.3 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. JAN. 1, 1861.

OFFICE, No. 151 MARKET-ST., NEWARK.
AGENCY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Balance per Statement, Jan. 1, 1860		$3,100,582 39
Received for Premiums during the year 1860	$763,053 55	
Received for Interest during the year 1860	214,014 19	
Total Receipts for 1860	$977,067 74	
Paid Claims, by death	$267,050 000	
Paid Policies surrendered	41,111 29	
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, etc	31,620 54	
Paid Commissions to Agents	51,725 30	
Paid Physicians' Fees	5 906 75	
Paid Dividends during the year	166,500 75	$565,091 63 $411,976 11
Net Balance, Jan. 1, 1861		$3,512,558 50

ASSETS.

Cash on hand		$62,684 19
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned		2,327 841 68
Premium Notes, on Policies in force only, drawing 6 per cent. interest		1,270,864 17
Real estate		90,893 27
Loans on Scrip		5,931 44
Premiums, Notes and Cash, in course of transmission		45,343 75
Total Assets		$3,512,558 50

The Directors have declared a Dividend of (45) FORTY-FIVE PER CENT., and have ordered THE PAYMENT of the Dividend of 1859.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C MILLER, Secretary

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.

JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M.D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished without charge, at the office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two o'clock, P. M*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New York.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS.....of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH.....of M. L. Marsh & Sons
P. L. FOULKE.....of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE.....Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON.....late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT.....late Merchant
JOHN D. WARD.....Jersey City
JAMES THOMPSON.....late James Thompson & Son
CHARLES H. CLAYTON.....of E. B. Clayton's Sons
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON.....of A. R. Van Nest & Co
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY.....of Anthony & Davis
G. B. SATTERLEE.....of Satterlee & Co
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE.....
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT.....of Hoyt, Sprague & Co
NELSON RUNYON.....of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.....of Wells, Butterfield & Co
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS.....Merchant
JOHN H. TALMAN.....
EDWARD OOTHOUT.....with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN.....of McLaren & Brown, Bankers
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears in the head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure, but few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing as I such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is made free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., at the author. From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, upstairs, N. Y.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN PERFECTER FOR FEMALES FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret to be had of the agents, $2 per box.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies attending to consult a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIRS, No 62 6th-av., second block above 4th-st., New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Electro-abdominal corsets, girdles, supporters, &c. The ladies' private circular mailed free. Write for it, and escape quackery.

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Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY at 3 P. M.

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Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

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FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
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Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
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The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

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PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J Stone. | CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
Capt. B. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX.
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The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows, viz:

ÆTNA, SATURDAY, Feb. 9;
VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16;
CITY OF BALTIMORE SATURDAY, Feb. 23;

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$31
do to London.....80 | do to London.....31
Steerage return tickets, good for six months.....60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb 7.
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAFFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $99 75; Mobile, $95; Montgomery, $95; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $29; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West, and No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

Union. He believed that there was a spirit of Union among the mass of the people, and if the question could be taken from the politicians and given to the people, he thought that the country would be safe. He said an appeal was made to the Border Slave States to join a great Confederacy. This is simply a question of interest and not real friendship for the Border Slave States. Whenever a line of division is drawn in this country, it will be a line of civil war, and the work of extinction of Slavery will be that day commenced. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, in 1851, when he said that secession would be stupendous madness for South Carolina, and if committed, he should consider Slavery doomed. He then referred to the speech of the Senator from Mississippi (Davis,) who sought by innuendo and calling him the ally of the Senator from Ohio (Wade,) to injure him. But when the Union was in danger, he did not stop to ask questions of antecedents; if the Senator from Ohio or any other man was willing to come up to the great work of saving the Union, then he was his ally, and was willing to work with him. The Nullifiers and Disunionists of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North, are both working for the same end, and they are allies. Read, he remarked, the resolution passed by the Anti-Slavery Society of Massachusetts, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and the speech of Wendell Phillips, where he said that the Disunionists of the South were the best allies. If it came to a question, he (Johnson,) would much rather be a Black Republican than a Red Republican. Talk about allies, when he (Davis,) was engaged in alliances with Abolitionists in a work to break up this great and glorious Union. Thank God he (Johnson) was not the ally of Phillips, Giddings and others. He here ended Tennessee from the charge of being born of secession. He referred to the attempted secession of the State from North Carolina as but an insane, diabolical, hell-born and hell-bound affair, and the doctrine of secession carried the leader of the movement to prison in irons and disgrace. Tennessee came in the Union with Andrew Jackson, and he believed if that man had been President to-day, there would be no secession and no war. Tennessee has always been willing to give treasure and blood for the Union, and he hoped that she would stay in the Union as she always had done. He spoke in high terms of the conduct of the gallant officer, Anderson, who defended the flag of his country against insult. Tennessee stood for that flag which Washington carried, and she was now prepared to make war on that flag. He contended that a reign of terror existed in the seceded States and he did not believe that Tennessee was going to be lashed to the car of South Carolina, and thought even if the Convention of that State pass such an ordinance it would have to take the people out of the Union at the point of the bayonet. The Union was not gone. It is still in existence; but if the Union was to be destroyed and the old flag struck to dust, he wanted no more glorious winding-sheet than that same flag, and no better grave than to die with the Union. He closed by making an appeal to the conservative men of the opposite party to sustain the Union men fighting for the Union, and do something for the safety of the country, or at least let the question go to the people of the country, in whose patriotism and integrity he had an abiding confidence.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

The Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, inclosing a resolution from the Kentucky Legislature, which asks Congress to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution. He commends the proposition to that consideration which its patriotic source and importance demands. Referred to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. Nixon, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) introduced a memorial of 1 500 citizens of New-Jersey, asking the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. He was satisfied that a large majority of the people of that State desire Congress to act speedily on them.

The Senate amendments to the Loan bill were taken up.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) advocated concurrence in the amendment to repeal the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied that if this was agreed to it would leave no security for retiring the Treasury notes authorized by the act of December. He trusted that the next Administration would never come here with a loan bill. In time of peace the expenses should never be allowed to exceed the revenue.

Mr. Phelps supposed that it was a fixed fact that the Tariff bill, which contained a clause for a loan, would pass, and that ample provision would be afforded there for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

The amendment was rejected by 59 against 101.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate was asked on this subject.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to the postal service. He said the Committee on Postal Affairs did not wish it thought, even by inference, that they recognized the right of States to secede from the Union. After a consultation, they had agreed on a more general bill, which provides that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the Post-office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, or the contents of the mails preserved inviolate till delivered to the proper address, on any post-route, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part thereof, and at any Post-office thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report his action to Congress.

Mr. Colfax stated that although he had a half-an-hour speech he wished to deliver on the subject, he decided, as some time yesterday was spent in debate—one speech for and one against the bill. Votes were better than words.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) inquired whether by the bill persons in the States not seceded can correspond with those in the States which have seceded.

Mr. Colfax replied that no lines were established in the bill. The mails can be carried to the borders, and thence letters transmitted all over the seceded States by express, if they are placed in stamped envelopes.

The bill passed—131 against 26.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said if it was the general desire to repeal the laws as to all the seceding States he would vote for it. But he could not sanction the collection of taxes in the seceding States to support the Government treating them as in the Union, yet cutting off their postal facilities.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) regarded the bill as recognizing the right of secession. He voted for it as a disunion measure.

Mr. Vance of North Carolina, (Am.,) said if the bill applied to all the seceding States, he would vote for it. As it retained the burden of paying the revenue in those States, it thereby increased the danger of a collision between them and the General Government.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) alluded to the fact that Commissioners from fifteen States were now in Washington, endeavoring to adjust the national difficulties. Pending their deliberations, the House ought to pursue a course of masterly inactivity; and in this connection he alluded to the military display of mercenaries around the Capitol as calculated to produce irritation.

Mr. Branson, of Tennessee, (Am.,) conceiving that the bill would increase the prevalent excitement, voted "Nay."

Mr. Simms, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought it the duty of every member to do everything in his power to produce an adjustment. He thought the bill would retard settlement.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.) could not recognize secession, and, as a partial remedy for the public evils, voted for the bill.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—Inasmuch as it recognized the independence of the seceded States, thought they have no further claim on the bounty of the Government, and voted aye.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) supported it on the ground that it was called for by a just regard to the dignity and interest of the Government, as there was now a guard against the violations of private correspondence.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from 2,000 citizens of Philadelphia, who voted for Lincoln, asking for the adoption of Mr. Holker's compromise. Referred to the Select Committee of Five.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) presented six memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. McClernand presented memorials from gentlemen of all parties in Illinois, relative to the existing crisis. Laid on the table.

Mr. Florence presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia asking Congress to pass a law extending the limits of entry and delivery at the port of Philadelphia. It was accompanied by the draft of a bill to effect the purpose desired. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty three was then resumed.

Mr. Humphrey, of New-York, (Rep.,) argued that the idea of thirteen independent nations had never existed but in the brains of political theorists. Before State sovereignty was dreamed of nationality had an existence. Yet they saw States solemnly declaring the resumption of sovereignty that they never for a moment possessed. True, men could not negotiate with traitors, nor could the Government compound with treason. But as to those States which remain loyal to country there was no rational demand he would deny consistent with honor and principle. The Committee had wasted much time in devising the means of adjustment, while the true cause remained unnoticed. Let Lincoln be inaugurated and then Congress could address themselves to the subject. The duty of remonstrating the Government must be cast on the incoming Administration. Animated by a patriotic impulse its acts will be without suspicions of fear or conscious weakness. It must have power to concentrate and lead public opinion aided by Congressional Representatives fresh from the people. He looked forward to the next Administration with a steadfast trust and cheerful hope. Then will come the time for adjustment in conformity with honor, dignity and principle. If the seceded States return it may be with a reconsideration of their union heresy on their lips.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that he should use every exertion in his power to preserve this Government. He was for the Union now—even bleeding, torn and shattered as it is. The calamities, including civil war, attending and following a dissolution, bear equally on both seceders and those they are bound to. The Cotton States are gone, but the Republican Party, by coming forward like men, and rendering justice to the South can prevent further rupture until the Border States, by a firm and conciliatory course can adjust with them all the pending difficulties. This done, these States would return to the Union, and it would then be fixed upon a more permanent basis than ever before. He opposed the idea of reconstruction, and urged the Republicans to accept the Crittenden proposition. Let the friends of adjustment and Union stand firm, and our troubles will yet be settled.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) advocated the Crittenden proposition. He appealed to the Republicans to attempt no coercive policy, which would be ineffective, unwise and attended only by evil. The moment such a war commenced the whole South would make common cause. Trust to the Union men; give them assurances and guarantees, so they could go back to their people and satisfy them that their rights will not be invaded and that their equality in the Union will be maintained inviolate, and he would pledge himself, so far as he could, that the forts, arsenals, ships, navy-yards, the mint and the bullion shall be restored. They will do this without firing a gun or shedding one drop of blood; they will do it by the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box, with no honor soiled or self-respect lost; they will restore the Government in the high and proud position it enjoyed before these troubles commenced, and at the end of four years the Government will be in the hands of a party which shall embrace every one of the thirty four States. [Applause.]

Mr. Wells, of New York, (Rep.,) saw no present escape from a dissolution of the Union. Its preservation must be found in a change of sentiment in the two sections, now as wide apart as the poles. Therefore it was impossible for them to unite on a common ground until they feel like one brother toward another. He proceeded to show that the report of the Committee of Thirty-three asks the Republicans to give up their principles as announced in the Chicago Platform by recognizing Slavery in New-Mexico. Slavery was repugnant to the principles on which the Constitution rests, hence he would never vote for any measure which saps the foundation of the stones on which the structure is erected. This is the principal question; others are of no consequence. He deprecated civil war but would use no more force against the seceding States than was necessary for the interests of the country. When South Carolina was hungry, he would give her bread; when naked, give her clothing; and if she should come back, he would meet her half way and "kill the fatted calf, and make music on her return. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL HISTORY.

Correspondence and Other Papers Relating to Fort Sumter.

GOV. PICKENS TO MAJ. ANDERSON.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

To Maj. Robert Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter:

SIR: I have thought proper, under all the circumstances of the peculiar state of public affairs in the country at present, to appoint Hon. A. G. Magrath and Gen. D. F. Jamison, both members of the Executive Council, and of the highest position in the State, to present to you considerations of the gravest public character, and of the deepest interest to all who appreciate the improper waste of life, to induce the delivery of Fort Sumter to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, with a pledge, on its part, to account for such public property as is under your charge.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) F. W. PICKENS.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO THE GOVERNOR.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 11, 1861.

To His Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your demand for the surrender of this fort to the authorities of South Carolina, and to say, in reply, that the demand is one with which I cannot comply. Your Excellency knows that I have recently sent a messenger to Washington, and that it will be impossible for me to receive an answer to my dispatches, forwarded by him, at an earlier date than next Monday. What the character of my instructions may be, I cannot foresee.

Should your Excellency see fit, prior to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand.

Hoping to God that in this, and all other matters in which the honor, welfare and lives of our fellow-countrymen are concerned, we shall so act as to meet his approval; and, deeply regretting that you have made a demand of me with which I cannot comply, I have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servant.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. Army, commanding.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 11, 1861.

SIR: At the time of the separation of the State of South Carolina from the United States, Fort Sumter was, and still is, in the possession of troops of the United States, under the command of Major Anderson. I regard that possession as not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State of South Carolina; and I have this day addressed to Major Anderson a communication to obtain from him the possession of that Fort by the authorities of this state. The reply of Major Anderson informs me that he has no authority to do what I required, but he desires a reference of the demand to the President of the United States.

Under the circumstances now existing, and which need no comment by me, I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the delivery of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina.

The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested because of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistance in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause; and which will be unavailing to secure you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored.

If consequences so unhappy shall ensue, I will secure for this State, in the demand which I now make, the satisfaction of having exhausted every attempt to avoid it.

In relation to the public property of the United States within Fort Sumter, Hon. I. W. Hayne, who will hand you this communication, is authorized to give you the pledge of the State, upon the adjustment of its relations with the United States, of which it was a part.

(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.
To the President of the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE TO HON. I. W. HAYNE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, Jan. 12, 1861.

SIR: The Governor has considered it proper, in view of the grave questions which now affect the State of South Carolina and the United States, to make a communication upon the President of the United States, for the delivery to the State of South Carolina of Fort Sumter, now within the territorial limits of this State, and occupied by troops of the United States.

The Convention of the people of South Carolina authorized and empowered its Commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States for the delivery of forts, magazines, lighthouses, and other real estate within the limits of South Carolina.

The circumstances which caused the interruption of that negotiation are known to you; with the formal notification of its cessation was the urgent expression of the necessity for the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from the harbor of Charles on.

The interruption of these negotiations left all matters connected with Fort Sumter and troops of the United States, within the limits of this State, affected by the fact that the continued possession of the fort was not consistent with the dignity or safety of the State, and that an attempt to reinforce the troops at that fort would not be allowed. This, therefore, became a state of necessity, in consequence of which the State of South Carolina was placed in a condition of defence. During the preparations for this purpose an attempt was made to reinforce Fort Sumter, and repelled.

You are now instructed to proceed to Washington, and there, in the name of the Government of the State of South Carolina, inquire of the President of the United States, whether it was by his order that troops of the United States were sent into the harbor of Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter; if he avows that order, you will then inquire whether he asserts a right to introduce troops of the United States within the limits of this State, to occupy Fort Sumter; and you will, in case of his avowal, inform him that neither will be permitted; and either will be regarded as his declaration of war against the State of South Carolina.

The Governor, to save life, and determined to omit no course of proceeding usual among civilized nations, previous to that condition of general hostilities which belongs to war, and not knowing under what order, or by what authority, Fort Sumter is now held, demanded from Major Robert Anderson, now in command of that fort, its delivery to the State. That officer, in his reply, has referred the Governor to the Government of the United States at Washington. You will, therefore, demand from the President of the United States the withdrawal of the troops of the United States from that fort, and its delivery to the State of South Carolina.

You are instructed not to allow any question of property claimed by the United States to embarrass the assertion of the political right of the State of South Carolina to the possession of Fort Sumter. The possession of that fort by the State is alone consistent with the dignity and safety of the State of South Carolina; but such possession is not inconsistent with a right to compensation in money in another government if it has against the State of South Carolina any just claim connected with that fort. But the possession of the fort cannot, in regard to the State of South Carolina, be compensated by any consideration of any kind from the Government of the United States, when the possession of it by the Government is invasive of the dignity and affects the safety of the State. That possession cannot become now a matter of discussion or negotiation. You will therefore require from the President of the United States a positive and distinct answer to your demand for the delivery of the fort. And you are further authorized to give the pledge of the State to adjust all matters which may be, and are in their nature susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most usual, and upon the principles of equity and justice always recognized by independent nations, for the ascertainment of their relative rights and obligations in such matters.

You are further instructed to say to the President of the United States, that the Governor regards the attempt of the President of the United States, if avowed, to continue the possession of Fort Sumter, a positively leading to a bloody issue—a question which, in the judgment of the Governor, can have but one conclusion reconcilable with a due regard to the dignity of South Carolina, the welfare of the other States which now constitute the United States, and that humanity which teaches all men, but particularly those who in an hourly control the lives of others, to regard a resort to arms as the last which should be considered. To shed their blood in defence of their rights is a duty which the citizens of the State of South Carolina fully recognize. And in such a cause, the Governor, while deploring the stern necessity which may compel him to call for the sacrifice, will feel that his obligation to preserve inviolate the sacred rights of the State of South Carolina, justify the sacrifice necessary to secure that end. The Governor does not desire to remind the President of the responsibilities which are upon him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. MAGRATH.

To Hon. I. W. Hayne, Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina to the President of the United States.

LETTER OF SENATORS OF SECEDING STATES TO HON. I. W. HAYNE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 15, 1861.

Hon. Isaac W. Hayne:

SIR: We are apprised that you visit Washington as an Envoy from the State of South Carolina, bearing a communication from the Governor of your State to the President of the United States in relation to Fort Sumter. Without knowing its contents, we venture to request you to defer its delivery to the President for a few days, or until you and he have considered the suggestions which we beg leave to submit.

We know that the possession of Fort Sumter by troops of the United States, coupled with the circumstances under which it was taken, is the chief, if not only, source of difficulty between the Government of South Carolina and that of the United States. We would add, that we, too, think it a just cause of irritation and of apprehension on the part of your State. But we have also assurances, notwithstanding the circumstances under which Maj. Anderson left Fort Moultrie and entered Fort Sumter with the forces under his command, that it was not taken, and is not held, with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State; but merely as property of the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve. And you are further authorized to give the pledge of the State to adjust all matters which may be, and are in their nature susceptible of valuation in money, in the manner most usual, and upon the principles of equity and justice always recognized by independent nations, for the ascertainment of their relative rights and obligations in such matters.

You are further instructed to say to the President of the United States, that the Governor regards the attempt of the President of the United States, if avowed, to continue the possession of Fort Sumter, a positively leading to a bloody issue—a question which, in the judgment of the Governor, can have but one conclusion reconcilable with a due regard to the dignity of South Carolina, the welfare of the other States which now constitute the United States, and that humanity which teaches all men, but particularly those who in an hourly control the lives of others, to regard a resort to arms as the last which should be considered. To shed their blood in defence of their rights is a duty which the citizens of the State of South Carolina fully recognize. And in such a cause, the Governor, while deploring the stern necessity which may compel him to call for the sacrifice, will feel that his obligation to preserve inviolate the sacred rights of the State of South Carolina, justify the sacrifice necessary to secure that end. The Governor does not desire to remind the President of the responsibilities which are upon him.

We do not discuss the question of right or duty on the part of either Government touching that property or the late acts of either in relation thereto; but we think that, without any compromise of right or breach of duty on either side, an amicable adjustment of the matter of differences may and should be adopted. We desire to see such an adjustment, and to prevent war or the shedding of blood. We represent States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the first of February next, and which will meet your State in Convention on or before the 15th of that month; that your people feel they have a common destiny with our people, and expect to form with them, in that Convention a new Confederacy and Provisional Government; that you must, and *will* share our fortunes, suffering with us the evils of war, if it cannot be avoided; and enjoying with you the blessings of peace, if it *can* be preserved.

We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States—to say nothing of other Slaveholding States—that she should, so far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power. We have the public declaration of the President, that he has not the constitutional power or the will to make war on South Carolina, and that the public peace shall not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards your State.

We, therefore, see no reason why there may not be a settlement of existing difficulties, if time be given for calm and deliberate counsel with those States which are equally involved with South Carolina. We, therefore, trust that an arrangement will be agreed on between you and the President, at least till the 15th of February next; by which time your and our States may, in Convention, devise a wise, just and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

In the meantime, we think your State should suffer Major Anderson to obtain necessary supplies of food, fuel or water, and enjoy free communication by post or special messenger, with the President, upon the understanding that the President will not send him reinforcements during the same period. We propose to submit this proposition and your answer to the President.

If not clothed with power to make such arrangement, then we trust that you will submit our suggestions to the Governor of your State for his instructions. Until you have received and communicated his response to the President, of course your State will not attack Fort Sumter, and the President will not alter to reinforce it.

We most respectfully submit these propositions, in the earnest hope that you, or the proper authority of your State may accede to them. We have the honor to be, with profound esteem, your obedient servants,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL, C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
JOHN HEMPHILL, BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
D. L. YULEE, A. IVERSON,
S. R. MALLORY, JOHN SLIDELL,
JEFFERSON DAVIS. J. P. BENJAMIN.

LETTER OF HON. I. W. HAYNE IN REPLY TO SENATORS FROM SECEDING STATES.

WASHINGTON, January, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your communication, dated the 15th instant. You represent, you say, States which have already seceded from the United States, or *will have* done so before the first of February next, and which will meet South Carolina in Convention on or before the 15th of that month; that your people feel they have a common destiny with our people, and expect to form with them in that Convention a new Confederacy and Provisional Government; that you must, and *will* share our fortunes, suffering with us the evils of war, if it cannot be avoided, and enjoying with us the blessings of peace, if it *can* be preserved.

I feel gentlemen, the force of this appeal, and, so far as my authority extends, most cheerfully comply with your request.

I am *not* clothed with power to make the arrangements you suggest, but provided you can get assurances with which you are entirely satisfied, that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina, I will refer your communication to the authorities of South Carolina and withholding their communication, with which I am at present charged, will await for their instructions.

Major Anderson and his command, let me assure you, *do* now obtain all necessary supplies of food, (including fresh meat and vegetables,) and, I believe, fuel and water; and *do* now enjoy free communication by post and special messengers with the President, and will continue to do so, certainly, until the door of negotiation shall be closed.

If your proposition is acceded to, you may assure the President that *no* attack will be made on Fort Sumter until a response from the Governor of South Carolina has been received by me and communicated to him.

With great consideration and profound esteem,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ISAAC W. HAYNE,
Envoy from the Governor and Council of South Carolina.

LETTER OF SENATORS OF SECEDING STATES TO THE PRESIDENT.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 11, 1861.

SIR: We have been requested to present to you copies of a correspondence between certain Senators of the United States and Col. Isaac W. Hayne now in this city, in behalf of the Government of South Carolina; and to ask that you will take into consideration the subject of said correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
(Signed) BEN. FITZPATRICK,
S. R. MALLORY,
JOHN SLIDELL.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH HON. J. HOLT, SECRETARY OF WAR, AD INTERIM, TO THE SENATORS OF THE SECEDING STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1861.

To Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, S. R. Mallory and John Slidell:

GENTLEMEN: The President has received your communication of the 19th inst., with the copy of a correspondence between yourselves and others "representing States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the 1st of February next," and Col. Isaac W. Hayne, of South Carolina, in behalf of the Government of that State, in relation to Fort Sumter; and you ask the President to "take into consideration the subject of that correspondence." With this request he has complied, and directed me to communicate his answer.

In your letter to Col. Hayne of the 15th inst, you propose to him to defer the delivery of a message from the Governor of South Carolina to the President, with which he has been intrusted, for a few days or until the President and Col. Hayne shall have considered the suggestions which you submit. It is unnecessary to refer specially to these suggestions, because the letter addressed to you by Col. Hayne, of the 17th inst., presents a clear and specific answer to them. In this, he says: "I am not clothed with power to make the arrangement you suggest; but provided you can get assurances with which you are entirely satisfied, that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval, and that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina, I will refer your communication to the authorities of South Carolina, and, withholding the communication with which I am at present charged, will await further instructions."

From the beginning of the present unhappy troubles, the President has endeavored to perform his Executive duties in such a manner as to preserve the peace of the country and to prevent bloodshed. This is still his fixed purpose. You, therefore, do him no more than justice in stating that you have assurances (from his public messages, I presume) that "notwithstanding the circumstances under which Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie and entered Fort Sumter with the forces under his command, and it was not taken, and is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards the United States, which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve," you have correctly stated what the President deems to be his duty. His sole object now is, and has been, *to act strictly on the defensive, and to authorize no movement against the people of South Carolina, unless clearly justified by a hostile movement on their part.* He could not have given a better proof of his desire to prevent the effusion of blood, than by forbearing to resort to the use of force, under the strong provocation of an attack (happily without a fatal result) on an unarmed vessel bearing the flag of the United States.

I am happy to observe that, in your letter to Col Hayne, you express the opinion that it is "especially due from South Carolina to our States, to say nothing of other slaveholding States; that she should, as far as she can, consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States, or any other power." To initiate such hostilities against Fort Sumter would, beyond question, be an act of war against the United States.

In regard to the proposition of Col. Hayne, "that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval and that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina," *it is impossible for me to give you any such assurances.* The President has no authority to enter into such an agreement or understanding. As an executive officer, he is simply bound to protect the public property, so far as this may be practicable; and it would be a manifest violation of his duty to place himself under engagements that he would not perform this duty either for an indefinite or a limited period. At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Maj. Anderson because he makes no such request, and feels quite secure in his position. *Should his safety however require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them.*

In regard to an assurance from the President "that the public peace will not be disturbed by any act of hostility towards South Carolina," the answer will readily occur to yourselves. To Congress, and to Congress alone belongs the power to make war and it would be an act of usurpation for the Executive to give any assurances that Congress would not exercise this power, however strongly he may be convinced that no such intention exists.

I am glad to be assured, from the letter of Col. Hayne, that "Major Anderson and his command do *now* obtain all necessary supplies, including fresh meat and vegetables, and, I believe, fuel and water, from the city of Charleston, and do *now* enjoy common communication by post and special messenger, with the President and will continue to do so, certainly, until the door of negotiation has been closed." I trust that these facilities may still be afforded to Major Anderson. This is as it should be. Major Anderson is not menacing Charleston; and I am convinced that the happiest result which can be attained is, that both he and the authorities of South Carolina shall remain in their present amicable footing, neither party being bound by any obligations whatever, except the high Christian and moral duty to keep the peace, and to avoid all causes of mutual irritation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

LETTER OF SENATORS OF SECEDING STATES TO HON. I. W. HAYNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23, 1861.

Hon. Isaac W. Hayne:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 17th inst, we have now to inform you that, after communicating with the President, we have received a letter signed by the Secretary of War, and addressed to Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Mallory and Slidell, on the subject of our proposition, which letter we now inclose to you. Although its terms are not as satisfactory as we could have desired, in relation to the ulterior purposes of the Executive, we have no hesitation in expressing our entire confidence that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed within the period requisite for full communication between yourself and your Government; and we trust, therefore, that you will feel justified in applying for further instructions before delivering to the President any message with which you may have been charged.

We take this occasion to renew the expression of an earnest hope that South Carolina will not deem it incompatible with her safety, dignity or honor to refrain from initiating any hostilities against any Power whatsoever, or from taking any steps tending to produce collision until our States, which are to share her fortunes, shall have an opportunity of joining their counsels with hers.

We are, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LOUIS T. WIGFALL, A. IVERSON,
D. L. YULEE. JOHN HEMPHILL,
S. P. BENJAMIN, JOHN SLIDELL,
C. C. CLAY, Jr.

P S. Some of the signatures to the former letter addressed to you are not affixed to the foregoing communication, in consequence of the departure of several Senators now on their way to their respective States.

LETTER OF HON. I. W. HAYNE TO SENATORS OF SECEDING STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

To the Hon. Louis T. Wigfall, D. L. Yulee, J. P. Benjamin, A. Iverson, John Hemphill, John Slidell and C. C. Clay, Jr.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 23d inst., inclosing a communication dated the 22d inst., addressed to Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Mallory and Slidell, from the Secretary of War *ad interim.* This communication from the Secretary is far from being satisfactory to me. But, inasmuch as you state that "we (you) have no hesitation in expressing an entire confidence that no reinforcements will be sent to Fort Sumter, nor will the public peace be disturbed within the period requisite for full communication between yourself (myself) and your (my) Government," in compliance with our previous understanding, I withhold the communication with which I am at present charged, and refer the whole matter to the authorities of South Carolina, and will await their reply.

Mr. Gourdin, of South Carolina, now in this city, will leave here by the evening's train, and will lay before the Governor of South Carolina and his Council, the whole correspondence between yourselves and myself, and between you and the United States; with a communication from me, asking further instructions.

I cannot, in closing, but express my deep regret that the President should deem it necessary to keep a garrison of troops at Fort Sumter for the protection of the "*property*" of the United States. South Carolina scorns the idea of appropriating to herself the *property* of another, whether of a government or an individual, without accounting to the last dollar, for everything which, for the protection of her citizens, and in vindication of her own honor and dignity, she may deem it necessary to take into her own possession. As *property*, Fort Sumter is in far greater jeopardy occupied by a garrison of United States troops, than it would be if delivered over to the State authorities, with the pledge that, in regard to that and all other property claimed by the United States within the jurisdiction of South Carolina, they would fully account upon a fair adjustment.

Upon the other point of the preservation of the peace, and the avoidance of bloodshed: Is it supposed that the occupation of a fort in the midst of a harbor, with guns bearing upon every position of it, by a Government no longer acknowledged can be other than the occasion of constant irritation, excitement and indignation? It creates a condition of things which I fear is but little calculated to advance the observance of the "high Christian and moral duty to keep the peace, and to avoid all causes of mutual irritation" recommended by the Secretary of War in his communication.

In my judgment, to continue to hold Fort Sumter by United States troops, is the worst possible means of protecting it as property, and the worst possible means of effecting a peaceful solution of present difficulties.

I beg leave, in conclusion, to say that it is in deference to the unanimous opinion expressed by the Senators present in Washington, "representing States which have already seceded from the United States, or will have done so before the 1st of February next," that I comply with your suggestions. And I feel assured that suggestions from such a quarter will be considered with profound respect by the authorities of South Carolina, and will have great weight in determining their action.

With high consideration, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC W. HAYNE,
Envoy from the Governor and Council of South Carolina.

The next document in this series is a long dispatch from Hon. A. G. Magrath, reviewing the whole subject for the purpose of showing that the President is entirely wrong in the position he has assumed,—and closing thus:

"The safety of the State requires that the position of the President should be distinctly understood. The safety of all the seceding States requires it as much as the safety of South Carolina. If it be so, that Fort Sumter is held but as property, then, as property, the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States can be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of those rights, the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give. If Fort Sumter is not held as property, it is held as a military post, and such a post within the limits of this State will not be tolerated.

The letter of the President may be received as the reply to the question you were instructed to ask, as to his assertion of the right to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. You were instructed to say to him, if he asserted that right that the State of South Carolina regarded such a right, when asserted, or with an attempt at its exercise, as a declaration of war. If the President intends it shall not be so understood, it is proper, to avoid any misconception hereafter, that he should be informed of the manner in which the Governor will feel bound to regard it.

If the President, when you have stated the reasons which prompt the Governor in making the demand for the delivery of Fort Sumter, shall refuse to deliver the fort, upon the pledges you have been authorized to make, you will communicate the refusal, without delay, to the Governor. If the President shall not be prepared to give you an immediate answer, you will communicate to him that his answer may be transmitted, within a reasonable time, to the Governor, at this place. The Governor does not consider it necessary that you should remain in Washington longer than is necessary to execute this, the closing duty of your mission, in the manner now indicated to you. As soon as the Governor shall receive from you information that you have closed your mission, and the reply, whatever it may be, of the President, he will consider the conduct which will be necessary on his part.

To the Senators who have so generously interposed in this matter, the Governor desires you to express the satisfaction he has experienced with the interest they have exhibited, and the concurrence they have manifested, in the earnest desire which has governed him, in his attempt to secure for the State of South Carolina its just rights, without the waste of life or loss of blood. If other counsels shall prevail with the Government at Washington, the Governor feels that, whatever unhappy results may follow, his efforts and the efforts of those Senators will have been earnestly made to avert them. A copy of this note to you, the Governor desires you to address to those Senators.

It will not be necessary for the Governor to make any further communication to you than this note. To this he desires me to add the expression of his thanks for the manner in which you have executed the duty with which you were charged. Very respectfully, yours, &c., &c.

A. G. MAGRATH.

To Hon. I. W. Hayne, Special Envoy from the State of South Carolina.

THE POST-OFFICE DIFFICULTIES.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INTERFERENCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WITH THE MAILS—LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH HON. J. HOLT, POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE GOVERNOR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 14 1861.

SIR: Reliable information has been received by this Department that, acting under the powers claimed to have been conferred upon you by a Convention of the State of South Carolina you have recently imposed upon the Post-office at Charleston restrictions which are in derogation of the laws of the United States and of the rights of its citizens. It is asserted that Maj. Anderson and his command, now in the occupation of Fort Sumter, in consequence of the interposition of your Excellency, are not permitted freely, and at their discretion, to visit the Post office for the purpose of receiving and transmitting their correspondence, but are absolutely prevented from doing so; and that the letters and papers which, of late, have occasionally reached them through the mails, have been obtained by their friends, and have been delivered by the Postmaster under an order granted by yourself, not in acknowledgement of a right, but as a special favor.

This proceeding on your part, so unexpected and so unparalleled, involves a violation of public law too manifest to be discussed and too aggravated to be endured.

The Government of the United States, at vast expense, supports the postal service in the State of South Carolina, for the convenience of its people, and it cannot submit that its own officers and those obeying its authority, shall be deprived of the use of the mails, thus maintained from its own Treasury. Its relations with the State of South Carolina are those of amity and good-will and it is the earnest desire of the President that they may continue to be so and that all causes of irritation may be avoided. He, therefore, directs me to express the hope that you will reconsider the resolution under which you have acted, and that in the spirit by which he himself is animated, and which seeks a peaceful solution of the difficulty so unhappily subsisting, you will promptly remove all existing restraints upon the Post-office at Charleston, and upon the intercourse of Major Anderson and his command with it. Should you, however, decline doing so, it is my duty to inform you that this office will be regarded as having, under the pressure of the local Government, lost its integrity, and being no longer entitled to the confidence or support of the Government of the United States will, at once be discontinued, and the postal service stopped by the President.

The question will be reserved for future consideration how much further than this fidelity to the administration of this Department will require this suspension to be extended. A free interchange of communication between Major Anderson and his command, and this Government and their friends, the President feels it to be his duty to claim, and this it is his fixed purpose to enforce. He would greatly prefer that this communication should be effected through the instrumentalities of the mails, and the question is now submitted to your Excellency to determine whether this preference shall prevail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Postmaster General.

His Excellency Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina.

LETTER OF THE GOVERN